

Al. C. M.

AN ADDRESS

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AN ADDRESS.



AN ADDRESS

AN

ADDRESS,

DELIVERED TO THE

Hull
HULL
LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,

AT

Kingston-upon-Hull;

AT THE OPENING OF THE SEVENTH SESSION,

On FRIDAY, November 5, 1830.

PRINTED AT THE REQUEST OF THE SOCIETY.

BY CHARLES FROST, F. S. A.,

PRESIDENT OF THE HULL LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,
HONORARY MEMBER OF THE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, HONORARY MEMBER OF THE
YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, &c. &c.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

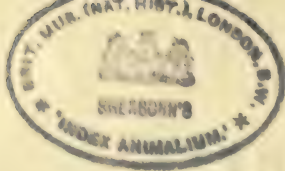
AUREA, PERPETUA SEMPER DIGNISSIMA VITA.—LUCRET.

HULL:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY I. WILSON, LOWGATE;

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COURT, LONDON.

1831.



ADVERTISEMENT.

THE respect which the Author of the following sheets entertains for the Society, over which he has the honor to preside, compels him to submit his own judgment to theirs; on the question of giving to the public, what was originally designed only for their information and amusement.

He is conscious that the work has no other claim to notice than the interest which the subject of it may impart, and the industry with which the materials have been collected.

Though the labor of the collection has, he confesses, been great, the approbation, which he has received from the Society, is to him a sufficient recompence.

It has frequently been the subject of regret, that so little attention is, in general, paid to the literary history, and especially the local biography, of our provincial Towns, The consequences of this defect are, the difficulties encountered by writers of general history, in tracing and connecting facts, frequently of the most interesting kind, and the impossibility, in many instances, of referring im-

portant and valuable inventions to their true origin. To the same cause is also to be attributed, the oblivion into which, in a vast multitude of instances, modest and unobtrusive merit has undeservedly fallen.

Hints of the most valuable kind are occasionally thrown out anonymously, in fugitive papers; or, though the Authors may be known to, and esteemed by, their Contemporaries, their merits, and sometimes their very names, in the next generation, pass into oblivion, and others reap the reward of their genius or industry.

Owing to the unavoidable haste in which, during his short intervals of leisure from professional engagements, the Author has executed the following sketch, he is aware that he must have made many important omissions; and he regrets that he has been unable to make it as complete as he trusts it will be found faithful and impartial.

On one circumstance he has reason to congratulate such of his readers as may be Townsmen,—that a large portion of literary talent and acquirement is here shown to have existed, and to exist at this day, amongst us; larger, perhaps, than might have been presumed to belong to us. Let it be our part to pay due respect to this talent, and to encourage its cultivation, both as a matter of justice and policy;—of justice to those individuals who have done credit to the place of which they are natives or denizens;—and of policy in prompting and inciting our youth to studies and pur-

suits honorable in themselves and useful to the community. Among other beneficial purposes which our Institution and similar Institutions are calculated to answer, this is certainly one ; and it will afford to the Author a pleasure of the most gratifying kind—both as a citizen and a parent—should what he has here written be found, in any degree, to have contributed to the advancement of this desirable end. If, in his report of the merits of individuals still living, he may be thought to have indulged too freely and indiscriminately in the language of panegyric, he can assure his readers that no expression of encomium has been used which he does not believe to be fully authorised by the known character of the parties. It is a source of just and honorable gratification to himself to be on terms of intimate and friendly intercourse with most of them ; and his sole endeavour has been, to let facts speak for themselves.

He can adopt, in its fullest extent, the sentiment expressed by an eminent scholar and brother antiquary, on a similar occasion, rejoicing in the opportunity afforded him of paying, to the place of HIS NATIVITY, this “tribute of filial gratitude.”*

* See, in the Gentleman's Magazine, (vol. 97, part 1, pp. 347, 544,) an abstract of a very interesting paper, read before the Literary and Philosophical Association of Bath, by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F. A. S., “On the connection of that City with the Literature and Science of England.” Mr. Hunter has been for many years a resident in Bath, but not being a native, he has not, as he says, been swayed by “the partiality which is supposed to attach to those who speak of the place of their nativity.”

If there be any part of the following pages which he reluctantly permits to go to the press, it is that which relates to himself, in the Appendix. But, as he has appeared several times before the public, as the Author of pieces which have been favorably received, it would be a needless affectation of delicacy, on his part, to object to be described as such; and it might wear the appearance of disrespect to the Society, were he to refuse his compliance with a resolution, proposed in the most flattering manner, and unanimously adopted.

HULL, 30th April, 1831.



ERRATA.

Page 71, line 8—for B. A., A. M., *read* A. M., M.D.

Page 128, line 6—for (1828 and 1829,) *read* (1827 and 1828.)

AN ADDRESS,

&c.

GENTLEMEN,

I must apologize for trespassing shortly upon your time, on the opening of the Session, while I express my gratitude for the high honour you conferred upon me at the last annual meeting, by electing me to the office of President of the Institution, for the current year. The confidence reposed in me by your choice, which having been made in my absence was rendered the more complimentary, demands my most cordial acknowledgments; these I beg to offer to the Society in full sincerity, but accompanied with unaffected regret that the choice has not fallen on one better qualified than myself to fill the responsible situation, in which, by your kindness and good opinion, I am now placed. It will be my endeavour to discharge faithfully the duties of the office, according to the best of my ability; but the only hope I dare venture to indulge with confidence is, that when the time shall arrive for

resigning my honours into more efficient hands, I shall at least be entitled to your approbation for having at all times manifested an anxious desire to promote, by the best means in my power, the interests and success of the Institution.

Seven years have now elapsed since the Society was established, and it is highly pleasing to contemplate the progress it has made during that period, and the rank it already holds in the estimation of numerous similar associations, which have been recently formed in the county of York, as well as in other parts of the kingdom. Of the utility of Societies like ours, it is now too late to entertain a doubt ;—the concurrent judgment of the most gifted and the best educated men throughout the country having pronounced an irrevocable sentence in their favour, evidenced by the fact of their having joined, and by their talents contributed to support the credit and value of, such Institutions. Our time this evening may not be unprofitably or unsatisfactorily spent, if we devote it to an investigation of the means which we possess among ourselves of maintaining the character of our Institution, and promoting its legitimate objects. The primary inquiry must necessarily be,—does the town of Hull possess sufficient talent to support the respectability of a Society like ours ?

Should the result of this inquiry be such as to

justify the anticipations entertained by many of us as to the future prosperity of our Institution, it will only remain for us to consider whether any improvement can be effected in the rules and regulations by which the Society is governed. As some judgment may be formed of the present by the past, I propose to commence my investigation by taking a slight retrospect of the different Literary and Philosophical Societies which have, within the last forty years, been formed in this town,—and hence to shew that, within that period, there has been a sufficiency both of talent to support such societies and inclination to render them respectable and useful,—and that the dissolution of those which have now ceased to exist has been owing solely to a defect of judicious regulations.

The earliest association of a literary nature in this town, of which I have been able to obtain any authentic account, is one which Tickell has mentioned in his *History of Hull*,* as likely, at no distant period from the time when he wrote, to make Hull distinguished by its spirited cultivation of the liberal arts and belles lettres. It was formed on the 19th June, 1792, on which day, Dr. Moyes, (whose lectures on Natural Philosophy must be remembered with pleasure by many gentlemen now present)

* Page 920.

Dr. Forbes, Dr. Alderson, the Rev. Miles Popple, Mr. Wray, the Rev. John Healey Bromby, Mr. Young, Mr. Frost,* and Mr. Bolton, met at the house of the late Mr. Browne, in Lowgate, and constituted themselves into a "Society for the purpose of Literary Information." An accession of members soon gave additional importance to the Society, whose meetings for the discussion of literary and philosophical subjects were continued, with tolerable regularity, until the year 1797; beyond which period there is no existing record of its proceedings. That its labours were creditable to its members may be inferred from the fact of a proposition having been submitted to the Society in April, 1795, by the late Mr. John Richardson, for the appointment of a committee of seven of its members, to examine the papers which had been read at its meetings, and to select for publication such of them as might be thought proper for that purpose. This proposition—suggested, probably, by the example of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester—was carried into effect by the selection of papers, filling two quarto volumes in MS.; but their publication, which required the assent of the authors of the essays, never took

* The Author's late Father,

† The second Volume of this Collection is now in the possession of the Author.

place,— and it is, perhaps, not unfair to presume, from the acknowledged talent of many of the members of the society, that by their not being published, the town was deprived of a justifiable opportunity of asserting and establishing its claim to literary reputation. Out of gratitude to Dr. Moyes, for his valuable aid in promoting the objects of the Institution—of which he might be considered the founder—its members elected him their first president; and on the 7th August, 1792, they passed a resolution that he should be requested to sit for his picture, and that the artist should be paid out of the funds of the society. The portrait was accordingly taken by the late John Russell, R. A., and on the dissolution of the society it was presented to the Subscription Library, where it is now preserved. Among the rules of the society were two which could not fail to hasten its dissolution; one of them providing that, after the discussion of each question, the opinion of the majority of the members present should be annexed to the question; and another, requiring that each member should, in turn, produce a paper for discussion. The first secretary of the society was the late John Wray, Esq., who was succeeded in that office by the late Andrew Hollingworth, Esq.

In 1801, soon after the opening of the room in

which we are now assembled, an evening meeting of the subscribers to the Library was established, for the purpose of literary conversation. Your former president, the late Dr. Alderson, in addressing the subscribers to the Library, at a general meeting in December, 1804, stated that nothing could exceed the ardour which the youth, on the establishment of that literary society, shewed to improve themselves in useful knowledge. It was attended by above one hundred of the subscribers, but owing to some unfortunate differences, which took place among a few individuals, the harmony of its proceedings was interrupted, and it was found necessary to discontinue its meetings. The extinction of this society gave rise to a select literary one, which was formed on the 19th of February, 1803, and which met regularly once a fortnight through the winter season, in each year, until the 31st of July, 1809, when it ceased to exist. The duties of secretary to this society, during its continuance, were discharged with great attention and punctuality by Mr. Richard Woodhouse. Many excellent papers were produced at its meetings, and the discussions which followed were frequently of an extremely interesting and instructive nature; nor can this be doubted, when it is known that the society had on the list of its members—Dr. Alderson, the Rev. Richard

Patrick, the Rev. George Lee, the Rev. William Severn, Messrs, Spence, Hill, Broadley, Boileau, Watson, Fielding, Simpson, Frost, Stovin, Wilson, Snowden, and many other gentlemen of acknowledged talent and information. On the dissolution of this society, a few of its members formed themselves into a Literary Club, which met weekly, first at Mr. Wallis's Museum, in Myton-Gate, and afterwards at the houses of its members, during the winter season, for many years. I ought not to omit to mention that, in the years 1804 and 1805, a society, consisting of a few scientific men, and of which Mr. Robert Simpson acted as secretary, met weekly during the winter months, for the delivery of Lectures on Chemistry, illustrated by experiments, for which purpose the Society had provided itself with a laboratory and suitable apparatus. From this statement we may conclude that there has existed, throughout the last forty years, a strong desire, among many individuals in this town, to unite for the purpose of obtaining information on literary subjects. Such a desire still exists, and manifests itself at this time with increasing spirit and energy. It becomes, therefore, highly interesting to inquire what real pretensions the town of Hull has to literary fame ; and whether those pretensions are of such a nature as to justify the hope that our present Society may at least maintain, if

it should not be able to increase the reputation it has already acquired ? This inquiry will be most satisfactorily prosecuted by adverting to the literary labours of those who, having either been born here or become entitled to the name of townsmen from a long continuance of domicile among us, have appeared before the world as authors. A bare recapitulation of names of persons and titles of books, must, I am aware, be tedious ; but even if I possessed materials like those by which Dr. Fuller sought to relieve himself from a similar difficulty, the limited time allowed me for addressing you would preclude me from having recourse to them. “ I confess,” says that celebrated writer, in a preface to his History of the Worthies of England, “ the subject is but “ dull in itself, to tell the time and place of men’s “ birth and deaths, their names, with the names “ and numbers of their books ; and therefore this “ bare skeleton of time, place and person must “ be fleshed with some pleasant passages. To “ this intent I have purposely interlaced (not as “ meat but as condiment) many delightful stories, “ that so the reader, if he do not arise (which I “ hope and desire) *religiosior*, or *doctior*, with “ more piety or learning, at least he may depart “ *jucundior*, with more pleasure and lawful “ delight.”

My present object being to establish an im-

portant fact, rather than to amuse, I shall venture to pursue, without further apology, the course I have pointed out, trusting myself to your patience, and hoping that the monotony, which it will be difficult to avoid in the treatment of my subject, may, in some measure, be relieved by the interest which many of you must take in the persons whose names will be brought in review before you.

Doubting not that I might here apply the observation—"Vixêre fortes ante Agamemnona multi,"—I shall commence my list with Captain LUKE FOXE, commonly called "North-West Fox," being the earliest of our native authors, whose name has come to my knowledge. He was born in the parish of St. Mary, and was baptized, as the register shows, on the 20th October, 1586: his father, Richard Foxe, was an Assistant of the Trinity-House at this port, and brought up his son to the profession, which he had followed, of a seafaring man. The revival of an attempt to discover a North-West Passage, according to the authority of Barrow,* is unquestionably to be attributed to the son, who having petitioned the King "for the lend of a ship for the voyage, and countenance to the action," set sail, under royal patronage, towards the South Sea, in search

* A Chronological History of Voyages into the Arctic Regions. By John Barrow, F. R. S. Page 235.

of that passage on the 7th May, 1631. The vessel selected by him for the occasion was His Majesty's pinnace the Charles, of the burthen of 80 tons, which was manned with twenty men and two boys, victualled for eighteen months, and "the best for condition and quality, especially for "this voyage, that the world could afford." Capt. Foxe arrived in the Downs, on his return from this expedition, on the 31st day of October, in the same year in which he departed from this country,—the result of his voyage, as Barrow states, having evidently disappointed those who had been instrumental in promoting it. He had, however, the honour of being admitted into the presence of His Majesty, to give an account of his undertaking; and he subsequently published the history not only of his own voyage but of the various discoveries made by others, in the endeavour to find a North-West Passage. This History, "printed by his Majestie's command," appeared in 1635, under the affected title of—"North-West Fox, or Fox from the North-West Passage," &c.* Barrow thus characterizes our author,—“He was a keen shrewd York-shireman, and evidently a man of conside-

* For the loan of a copy of this curious work, the author has been indebted to his friend, John Broadley, Esq. of South-Ella Hall, near Hull. It is contained in 272 pages (the last two not being numbered,) of foolscap 4to., those from 169 to 270 inclusive, being occupied with an account

“rable talent, but conceited beyond measure;
 “and the style of his journal is so uncouth,
 “and the jargon so obscure and comical, as in
 “many places to be scarcely intelligible.”

It is gratifying to me to be able to state, that the amiable poet MASON, whose works are sufficiently well known to all whom I now address, to render any particular allusion to them unnecessary, was a native of this town.—His grandfather, Hugh Mason, was appointed

of the Author's Voyage. The extreme rarity of the volume will justify the insertion at length, in this note, of its ample and descriptive title.—
 “North-VVest Fox, or, Fox *from the North-west passage.* Beginning With King Arthvr, Malga, Oethvr, the two Zenis of *Iseland, Estotiland,* and *Dorgia*; Following with briefe Abstracts of the Voyages of *Cabot, Frobisher, Davis, Waymouth, Knight, Hudson, Button, Gibbons, Bylot, Baffin, Hawkridge*: Together with the Courses, Distance, Latitudes, Longitudes, Variations, Depths of Seas, Sets of Tydes, Currents, Races, and over-Falls; with other Observations, Accidents and remarkable things, as our Miseries and sufferings. Mr. Iames Hall's three Voyages to *Groyland*, with a *Topographicall description of the Countries, the Salvages* lives and Treacheries, how our Men have beene slayne by them there, with the Commodities of all those parts; whereby the Marchant may have Trade, and the Mariner Imployment. *Demonstrated in a Polar Card, wherein are all the Maines, Seas, and Ilands, herein mentioned.* With the Author his owne Voyage, being the XVIth. with the opinions and Collections of the most famous Mathematicians, and Cosmographers; with a Probabilitie to prove the same by Marine Remonstrations, compared by the Ebbing and Flowing of the Sea, experimented with places of our owne Coast. *By Captaine Lvke Foxe of Kingstone vpon Hull, Capt. and Pylot for the Voyage, in his Majesties Pinnace the Charles.* Printed by his Majesties Command. London, Printed by B. Alsop and Tho. Fawcet, dwelling in *Grubstreet.* 1635.”

Collector of the Customs at this port, in the year 1696 ; and his father, the Rev. William Mason, from whom, according to the supposition of Chalmers, he received the rudiments of his education, was the Vicar of the Holy-Trinity Church, from the year 1722 to the year 1753, when he died. Our poet, as appears from the Parish Registry of the Holy-Trinity, was baptized on the 11th day of March, 1724—5 ; and on the 25th day of September, 1765, his connection with Hull, which he had quitted about the year 1754, on his appointment to the living of Aston, in Yorkshire, was revived by his marriage, at St. Mary's Church, with Mary, the daughter of William Sherman, Esq. of this town. This lady did not long survive her marriage, having died at the age of 28 years, on the 27th of March, 1767. She was buried at Bristol, where, as the pathetic and justly celebrated epitaph, inscribed on her tombstone by her husband, informs us, she had been borne, in the vain hope that its waters might preserve her life against the fatal effects of consumption, whose attack had already shown itself in her "faded form." Mr. Mason died on the 7th of April, 1797, at the advanced age of 72 years, and his memory is honored by the following inscription, placed on an elegant marble

tablet, in Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey :—

“ Optimo Viro Gulielmo Mason, M. A.

“ Poetæ, si quis alius, culto, casto, pio, sacrum.”

This town, shortly after the birth of Mason, produced another poet, though of a different description, in Commodore EDWARD THOMPSON, the son of a Hull merchant, and well known in the Navy by the appellation of “*Rhyming Thompson*.” He was born in the year 1738, and was a Brother of the Trinity-House at this port. The Rev. Richard Warner, in his “Literary Recollections,” recently published, relates, on the authority of an old naval officer, who sailed with Capt. Thompson,—“that his popularity in “the service was almost unparalleled, from the “sweetness of his temper and benevolence of his “nature.”* The following extract from a letter of his to Mr. Woodhouse, of which the original, dated 12th November, 1774, is now in the hands of a gentleman of this town, makes it appear probable that it was, at that time, his intention to offer himself as a candidate, at the ensuing election, for the representation of his native town in Parliament : he says—“I find you have “had the devil to pay on your election. Let “who will play the devil, I am determined to “stand the next time. I lost the Borough of

* Vol. 1. p. 173, in *notd*.

“Rochester by a listless, careless manner; though “I am rather more inclined to blame myself “than my friends.” Besides the works of Andrew Marvell, Capt. Thompson edited those of Oldham and Paul Whitehead: his original productions, among which was “Sailor’s Letters, &c.,” published in 1766, were numerous, but many of them were of an objectionable nature; and, with the exception of some of his sea songs, those which were not liable to such a charge, possessed but little merit. Capt. Thompson died on board the *Grampus*, of which he was Commander, off the coast of Africa, on the 17th of January, 1786. It must be noticed to his honour, that when he had acquired some degree of opulence, he, with great alacrity and liberality, repaid his obligations to many persons who had before assisted him. He was considered as a brave and skilful commander; and many young men, since distinguished for naval enterprize, were brought up under his tuition,—among whom were his nephew, the late Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson, and the late Rear-Admiral Sir Home Popham.*

The Rev. THOMAS CLARKE, A. M., a native of this town, was among the Senior Optimes, at the Bachelors’ Commencement in Cambridge, in the

* Chalmers, vol. xxix. page 312. *Censura Literaria*, vol. iv. page 310.

year 1773, and became Vicar of the Holy-Trinity Church, in the year 1783. In the years 1784 and 1785, he filled the situation of president of the Subscription Library in this town, which, though then comparatively in its infancy, was already in a flourishing state, and had the support of many gentlemen of literary talent. Mr. Clarke did not court notoriety as an author,—having only published “A Sermon on the Election of a Mayor at Hull,” which was printed at the request of the Corporation of the town, in 1785, and “A Sermon on the Injustice of the Slave Trade,” printed in 1792. He died on the 25th day of July, 1797, at the age of forty-five years, having, a short time previously, taken his degree of Doctor of Divinity.

RALPH DARLING, Esq., an alderman, and twice mayor, of this town, was born in the parish of Holy-Trinity, on the 17th January, 1728, N. S., and was, for many years, a medical practitioner here. He turned the English translation of the Holy Evangelists into verse; and in 1801, his labours were submitted to the public, under the title of “A Poetical Version of the four Gospels.” Mr. Darling died on the 21st November, 1798, at the age of seventy years.

Few men have better deserved the appellation of “learned” than the late REV. RICHARD PATRICK, M.A., and vicar, during a period of twenty-one

years, of the parish of Sculcoates. He was born at Hull, where his father was an officer of Excise, and was baptized at the Holy-Trinity Church, on the 25th day of November, 1769. He commenced and completed his elementary education under the late Rev. Joseph Milner, at the Grammar School, in this town, where he was long the class-fellow and competitor of the Rev. John Healey Bromby, the present vicar of the Trinity Church, and the Venerable Archdeacon Wrangham. Of this triumvirate it may not be saying too much to affirm that they took with them to Alma Mater, a combination of talent which could not fail to add greatly to the celebrity of their master, as a preceptor of the highest order. Mr. Patrick first appeared before the world as an author anonymously, in a learned critique, on Davies' Celtic Researches, furnished to the editor of the Imperial Review :* he afterwards published an able sermon on education, entitled "the State of Morals in a Seaport," preached by him in 1808, for the benefit of the Vicar's Charity School. The extent of his reading, and of his researches into the history and origin of languages, was chiefly made known to the public through the medium of the Classical Journal. In the 5th Number of that

* Vol. 5, page 59.

work, for March, 1811, appeared his Essay "on the Chinese World" (p. 16); and in the 6th number, for June, it was followed by another Essay, on "the China of the Classics, under the appellation of Serica, Thina, Sinæ, and Cathæi, according to the Map of the two Indies, by "D'Anville" (p. 295), which is described in an appendix to it, written by Mr. Edmund Henry Barker (No. 10), as "a very learned and curious Essay." The 7th number of the same Journal, for September, 1811, contains the following communications from Mr. Patrick, viz. "A New Translation of Obscure Passages in the Bible" (p. 1); "The 10th Chapter of Genesis explained, or an Essay on the first peopling of the Earth" (p. 14); "The Britons of the Classics" (p. 44); and "The Chart of Ten Numerals, in two hundred Tongues" (p. 105); which is described by its author as having been "collected from one thousand authors, before Adelung and Eichhorn wrote, and from books of Voyages and Tours; the amusing labour of twenty years!" and a "Notice" on Bell's translation of Strass' Stream of Time (p. 247). The 8th number, published in December, 1811, contains the following works of our Author, viz.—"A Sequel to Sir William Drummond's Remarks on the Inscriptions found at ancient Saguntum" (p. 263);

—“On the Originality of the Classic Writers” (p. 275);—“An Essay descriptive of a Chart of Ten Numerals in two hundred Tongues;—On the first peopling of Greece and Italy, Europe and Asia, &c.—their parental tongues, or rather dialects of one speech” (p. 327);—and “Thoughts on the perusal of the Rev. F. Wrangham’s Sermon on the best method of translating the Christian Scriptures into the Languages of India, and the East” (p. 438). In addition to these works, which amply display the profound learning of their author, Mr. Patrick wrote two erudite Essays, which were printed by Mr. Barker, in his edition of Cicero de Amicitia et Senectute,—the first being on “the extinction of the Latin Language, and its successor, the Provençal, or Romance,”—and the second being “A Brief History of the Latin Tongue, its Greek or Æolian origin in Asia and Lydia, the Greek origin of its Letters, the Causes of its death, and its successor, the Provençal.” In 1812, Mr. Patrick published his Chart of Ten Numerals in two hundred Tongues, and the Essay descriptive of it, which had appeared in the Classical Journal, in a separate volume in octavo, with a learned preface. About the same time, his friend, Mr. Barker, edited a work of his, under the title of “Geographical, Commercial, and Political Essays, including

“statistic details of various Countries ;” but it appears from the statement of the editor, that the author did not wish his name to be affixed to it. His last avowed production, was a poem of little merit, intitled “the death of Prince Bagration, or the French defeated in Russia and Poland, in 1812 and 1813.” His MSS., which were extremely numerous, consisted chiefly of miscellaneous notes and extracts, inserted in folio volumes, without any apparent system or arrangement. Towards the close of life, circumstances beyond human controul prevented him from making their contents profitable to the public ; his mind became subject to occasional serious aberrations, brought on, probably, by excess of study, and he died at the age of forty-seven years, on the 9th day of February, 1815.

The late BENJAMIN THOMPSON, Esq., well known as the translator of the “Stranger,” was the eldest son of the late Benjamin Blaydes Thompson, Esq., an alderman, and twice mayor of this town. Mr. Thompson was born at Hull, on the 10th day of March, 1774, and was sent, when about fifteen years of age, to finish his education in Germany, where he acquired a critical knowledge of the language of that country, and became familiarly acquainted with the beauties of Kotzebue. For some time after his return to

England, he assisted his father in the management of his business of a timber-merchant: during that period he translated the celebrated play of "the Stranger," which was sent to London, and performed there for the first time at Drury-Lane Theatre, on the 24th of March, 1798, with great applause. Mr. Thompson soon afterwards removed to Nottingham, where he established himself as a timber-merchant, and married: he there published his translations from the German, of "Ildegerte, or the Queen of Norway," in two volumes, 12mo.; and "Adelaide of Wulfinger, a Tragedy."—After a residence of about two years at Nottingham, he retired to the neighbouring village of Arnold, where he turned his attention to the breeding of Merino sheep, in consequence of a present having been made to him by his late Majesty, King George III., of a part of the royal flock, from Kew. This new speculation being an unprofitable one, and his mercantile pursuits failing, Mr. Thompson went to London, and became an Author by profession: he embarked as the Editor of a periodical publication, and soon attained to considerable eminence in the literary world. In 1799, he published the following translations from the German, viz:—three Dramas, entitled "La Perouse," "The Happy Family," and "The

“ Virgin of the Sun ;” “ The Escape, a Narrative ;” and “ The Ring, or the Merry Wives of Madrid ;” and, in the following year, “ The Tragedy of Inez de Castro,” from the Portuguese. His translations from Kotzebue, Schiller, Iffland, Göethe, Lessing, and others, which appeared under the title of the German Theatre, and extended to six volumes, 12mo., came out in monthly numbers, the first of which appeared in 1800. In 1810, he published a translation from the French, of “ An account of the introduction of Merino sheep into the different states of Europe, and at the Cape of Good Hope.” His original productions were not numerous, consisting only of some Imitations of Gellert, which first appeared in the Hull Advertiser in 1798, under the signature of “ Hugo,” and which were afterwards collected, and printed in a small pamphlet; a poem called “ The Recall of Momus, a Bagatelle ;” “ Godolphin, or the Lion of the North, a drama,” which was performed without success, at Drury-Lane Theatre ; and “ Obe-ron’s Oath, or the Paladin and the Princess, a melo-dramatic romance,” founded on a poem by Wieland. The unfavourable reception of this last piece, which was brought out at Drury-Lane, on the 21st of May, 1816, is supposed to have occasioned the death of its author ; his feelings were highly excited by the disappoint-

ment of his expectations as to the success of this production, and on the 25th he died of apoplexy.*

A few months previously to the decease of Mr. Thompson, the town of Hull lost a gentleman of much unassuming talent, by the death of the Rev. THOMAS BROADLEY, M.A., who was the eldest son of the late Henry Broadley, Esq., an alderman of this borough. Mr. Broadley gained the Norrisian Prize at Cambridge, in three successive years—first in 1805, for his “Essay on the internal Evidences of the Religion of Moses;” again in 1806, for his “Essay on the external Evidences of the Religion of Moses;” and again in 1807, for his “Essay on the Fulness of the Time when Christ came into the World.”—These essays have all been published. Their author died at the age of thirty-seven years, on the 16th of February, 1816.

The late JOHN WRAY, Esq., who was formerly

* The following account is given of this event by Dibdin, in his *Reminiscences*: “A melo-dramatic romance, from the German of Wieland, by my friend B. Thompson, was produced on the 21st, but not with that success we all wished him; the want of which turned out of most melancholy consequence to his family and all his friends.”—“On the 31st, I was invited to follow my friend Thompson to the grave; he had for some time undergone several very severe disappointments, and laboured under much depression, when the total, (and to him unexpected) failure of ‘Oberon’s Oath,’ seemed quite to subdue him. He had been talking with me of some arrangements respecting the Surrey Theatre, in which it was imagined he could be of use to me; and, with a view to arrange an engagement, he was to call on me on Sunday the 25th;—on that day he was a corpse!—*The Reminiscences of Thomas Dibdin*, vol. 2, page 93.

an alderman of this town, was born in the parish of St. Mary, on the 21st of March, 1756. His talents, and the refinement of manners which he had acquired during a five years' residence on the Continent, for the purpose of finishing his education, rendered him an ornament to the Bench : but this town alone did not profit by his abilities ; the nation at large became his debtor for his ingenuity in conceiving, and his indefatigable perseverance in bringing to perfection, the plan which, at his suggestion, was adopted by the Committee of the Waterloo Subscription Fund, for the permanent and effectual relief, by means of donations and annuities, of the children and widows of our brave countrymen who fell in that memorable battle.* Mr. Wray died in Park-place, St. James's, Westminster, where he had for some time resided, on the 11th April, 1820.† He has no claim to

* Shortly after Mr. Wray's death, a splendidly bound volume, containing a copy of his Letter to the Committee, explanatory of his plan for the distribution of the Fund, with a detail of the calculations on which it was founded, was presented to his Family by the surviving Members of the Committee. It bears the following inscription : " This copy of a series of valuable calculations, made by the late John Wray, Esq., as a basis for the scale of donations and annuities, in the distribution of the Waterloo Subscription, is presented to his Family, as a token of the gratitude and esteem entertained for his memory, by the surviving Members of the Committee of Distribution.—Charles Price, Chairman. — *Committee Room, Cornhill ; 16th May, 1821.*"

† Mr. Wray left two sons, natives of Hull ; of whom the elder is the present Receiver of the Metropolitan Police, and the younger is the President of the Colony of Demerara.

authorship beyond his "Letter to Thomas Thompson, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the Dock Company at Kingston-upon-Hull, on the subject of making a Junction Dock at that port," printed in 1814; and his pamphlet, published in 1819, entitled "Dangers of an entire repeal of the Bank Restriction Act, and a plan suggested for obviating them."

The Rev. EDWARD HARE was born in this town, on the 19th September, 1774; he was the son of a respectable tallow-chandler, who placed him, at an early age, under the care of the late Rev. Joseph Milner. On finishing his school education he entered upon a seafaring life, but this he afterwards quitted; and in 1798 he became a preacher among the Wesleyan Methodists. His published works, which are numerous, are particularized in the memoir of his life, by the Rev. Joseph Benson, prefixed to a posthumous work of our author, entitled "Pulpit Remains, being the substance of several sermons delivered by the late Rev. Edward Hare, carefully published from his MSS." Mr. Hare's chief production, of which a second edition was called for after his death, came out in parts, during the author's residence at Manchester, and was published there in 1814, under the title of "A Preservative against the Errors of Socinianism; in answer to the Rev. John Grundy's Lectures

“on the Principal Doctrines of Christianity.”
Mr. Hare died on the 14th March, 1817.

This society has recently been deprived of one of its honorary members, by the death of the late PETER WILLIAM WATSON, Esq., F.L.S. He was baptized at the Holy-Trinity Church, on the 26th of August, 1761, and received his education at the Grammar School, under the late Rev. Joseph Milner. At an early age he devoted himself to the pencil, and attained considerable proficiency as a landscape painter; he afterwards pursued, with enthusiasm, the study of botany, entomology, chemistry, mineralogy, and other branches of natural history. His intimate acquaintance with these subjects made him a valuable member of various scientific institutions in this town, to which he belonged, and to whose objects he contributed greatly, by the energy of his mind, and the originality of his genius; his only published work, which is beautifully illustrated with coloured plates, is entitled “Dendrologia Britannica, or trees and shrubs that will live in the open air of Britain, throughout the year.” It is contained in two octavo volumes, and was printed in 1825. Mr. Watson died on the first day of September, 1830, at the age of sixty-nine years.

The talents and learning of the late Rev. SEPTIMUS STAINTON, M.A., although obscured by

human infirmities, which compelled him, early in life, to withdraw himself from its active duties, entitle him to notice on the present occasion. He was born in the parish of Holy-Trinity, on the 1st day of April, 1766, and after having been for some years a pupil of the late Rev. Joseph Milner, he went to Cambridge, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1788, having been placed, by his previous examination, the eighth on the list of Wranglers.* He subsequently obtained the Curacy of Sigglesthorne, in Holderness, which he held for many years, but the deafness, with which he had long been afflicted, having increased to a painful degree, and his sight, at all times defective, having almost totally failed him, he resigned the ministerial office about the year 1799, and retired into privacy and seclusion. Not long after his separation from his flock, having become impressed with the feeling that he had not been fully aware, while they were under his Cure, of the importance of the relation in which he had once stood towards them, he laid before them a summary of the Fundamental Truths essential to Salvation, in "An Address to the Inhabitants of the Parish of

* Daniel Sykes, Esq., of Raywell, at present one of the Members for the Borough of Beverley, and a Representative, in the two preceding Parliaments, of his native Town of Hull, also took his degree, at Cambridge, in 1788, when his name appeared, in the list of Wranglers, with that of his fellow-townsmen, Mr. Stainton.

“Sigglesthorne, Holderness,” printed at this town in 1804. Mr. Stainton died on the 14th day of September last.

Our inquiry next leads us to those persons who, although not natives, may be said to have identified themselves with the literary history of the town, from having appeared before the world as authors, while resident here.

Among these I may mention the Rev. JOHN SHAWE, who resided here about eighteen years, and successively filled the situations of Minister of St. Mary's Church, and Lecturer in that of the Holy-Trinity. He was born in the parish of Ecclesfield, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, on the 23rd day of June, 1608, and was, for some time, Vicar of Rotherham. In 1642, during the great rebellion, Shawe retired, with his wife, to this place, where, having advanced some sentiments, in a sermon preached before Sir John Hotham, the Governor, offensive to the knight, he was compelled to quit the town. He afterwards, however, returned, on being elected, towards the latter part of the year 1644, to the Ministry of St. Mary's Church : after preaching there for about half a year, he was chosen Lecturer at the Church of Holy-Trinity, which situation he held seventeen years, having, in the mean time, in 1653, been made Master of the Charter-House at Hull. On the 9th June, 1661,

a Royal Mandate was issued to the Mayor and Aldermen of Hull, directing them to inhibit Mr. Shawe from preaching any longer at the Trinity Church. To this inhibition Shawe reluctantly submitted, but he continued to preach at the Charter-House to crowded congregations, until, through the constant interruption of the military, he found himself obliged to quit Hull; and, in the following year, he went to Rotherham, where he died on the 19th April, 1672, in the 65th year of his age. His works consist chiefly of sermons, which savour strongly of the politics of that day. Of these, the following were published, viz.; one under the title of “The Grand Sacrifice, or “Broken Heart,” preached at Beverley, on the 28th December, 1642, being a fast day; another, intitled “Two Clean Birds, or the cleansing of the “Leper,” preached shortly afterwards at Selby, before the Lord Fairfax and his army; another, called “The three Kingdoms’ Case, or their sad “calamities; together with their cause and cure, “with some very remarkable passages of Providence, worthy of general observation,” printed in 1646; to which sermon is prefixed a curious epistle, recording many remarkable events about Hull, and its siege by the Earl of Newcastle; another sermon, called “Brittaine’s Remembrancer, or the nationall Covenant;” and two Assize Sermons, preached at York, during the

Protectorate, one called “*Britannia Rediviva*, or “the sovereign Remedy,” and the other “*ΕΙΣΛΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ*, or the Princess Royall,” the latter of which is dedicated by permission to the author’s friend, William Lenthall, Esq., then Speaker of the House of Commons. Shawe’s last publication, which was occasioned by his wife’s death, appeared under the following quaint title—“*Mistris Shawe’s Tombstone, or the Saint’s Remains*; being a brief narrative of some few (amongst many) remarkable passages in the holy life and happy death of that precious servant of the Lord, Mrs. Dorothy Shaw (late the dearly beloved wife of Mr. John Shaw, preacher of the gospell at Kingstone-upon-Hull) who sweetly slept in the Lord Decemb. 10th, and was buried at Trinity Church, in Hull, Decemb. 12, 1657. Collected by her dearest friend; with many usefull instructions, especially for his own and his six daughters’ consolation and imitation.” The dedicatory epistle to this work is dated “Charter-House, near Kingston-upon-Hull, Dec^r 23, 1657.”

Contemporary with Shawe was the celebrated ANDREW MARVELL: and although Hull cannot claim the honor, so often mistakenly ascribed to it, of being the birth-place of this patriot, it may yet claim him as a townsman. He was born at Winestead, in Holderness, of which place his

father was then Rector; and it appears from the parish registry that he was baptized there on the 31st day of March, 1621. On the 30th September, 1624, his father was appointed to the Readership of the Holy-Trinity Church in this town, whither he removed with his family, and where he continued to reside until his premature death in 1640, when, in crossing the Humber in a small boat, he was unfortunately drowned. Andrew Marvell received the rudiments of his education at the Grammar-School in this town, of which his father was master,—and, during a period of about twenty years, he was the faithful and zealous Representative of Hull in Parliament. Our patriot's public life is familiar to us all, and it is only in reference to his character as an author that he is now brought under our consideration. His writings, consisting of prose and verse, were chiefly of a political and controversial nature, though his metrical compositions comprise many pieces of a ludicrous and humorous cast, in Latin as well as English. His principal proseworks are his "Rehearsal transposed, or "animadversions upon a late Book, intituled a "preface shewing what grounds there are of fears "and jealousies in Popery," published in 1672; a second part of the same work, published in reply to Dr. Parker's reproof to the Rehearsal transposed, in a discourse to its author;—"Mr.

“ Smirke ; or the divine in mode ; being certain
 “ annotations upon the animadversions on the
 “ Naked Truth ;” which appeared in 1676 ; “ A
 “ short Historical Essay touching general Coun-
 “ cils, Creeds, and Impositions in Religion,” pub-
 lished about the same time, and being in fact
 a continuation of the Defence of the Naked
 Truth ; and his “ Account of the growth of Po-
 “ pery and arbitrary government in England,”
 published at Amsterdam, in 1677 : this was
 our author’s last prose work : his poems are
 numerous and on various subjects. There is
 some reason to believe that this celebrated
 individual died by poison ; and the circumstance
 is thus alluded to, in the character drawn of him,
 it is supposed, by his contemporary the Duke of
 Buckingham ;—

“ But whether fate or art untwin’d his thread,—

“ Remains in doubt,”

He closed his mortal career on the 16th of August,
 1678, in the 58th year of his age.

ROBERT WITTIE, Esq. M.D., a friend of the
 patriot, and also of the Rev. John Shawe, presents
 himself next to our notice : he practised Physic
 at Hull, for a period of 18 years,* during which
 time he published some of his numerous works.
 He translated from the Latin of James Prim-

* “ Scarborough Spaw,” p. 7.

rose, M.D.—“ Popular Errours, or the Errours
 “ of the people, in matter of Physic ;” the pre-
 face to which is dated “ From my house at Hull,
 “ Decemb. 2, 1650.” On the subject of this
 translation, his friend Andrew Marvell addressed
 two complimentary poems to him,—one in Eng-
 lish, in which he styles our author “ his worthy
 “ friend,” and the other in Latin, inscribed “ Dig-
 “ nissimo suo amico Doctori Witty.” In Mrs.
 Shawe’s Tombstone, he is described (in 1658) as
 “ the worshipful Dr. Robert Wittye, of the City
 “ of York ;” and a letter, written by him, to his
 friend Shawe, condoling with him on the loss of
 his wife, is dated “ York Decemb. 23, 1657,”
 whence it may be inferred that he had then
 changed his residence to that city. His “ Scar-
 “ borough Spaw, or a description of the nature and
 “ vertue of the Spaw at Scarborough, in York-
 “ shire,” is also dated at York, “ *ex musæo meo*,
 “ 29th May, 1660.” Dr. Wittie was the author
 of several works connected with his profession,
 which are enumerated in Watts’s “ Bibliotheca
 “ Britannica.” He must have lived to attain a good
 old age, as his translation of “ the Antimonial Cup
 “ twice cast” was printed in 1640, while so long
 afterwards as February, 1694-5, he communicated
 to the Royal Society a paper entitled “ Observa-
 “ tio anatomica rara de calculo in rene invento.”*

* Phil. Tr. vol. 18, p. 30.

Dr. Wittie is described, in Watts's Bibliotheca, as "F.R.S.;" and he is also thus designated in the Philosophical Transactions abridged by Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson;* but his name does not appear in Appendix v. to the 19th volume of Dr. Thompson's History of the Society, which professes to give a list of the Fellows from its first establishment. It is possible, however, that his election may have taken place at one of the four meetings in 1676 or 1677, of which Dr. Thompson states the proceedings to be wanting; although the language of the Dedication "To the President, Council, and "Fellows of the Royal Society," affixed to his work entitled "*Ουρανοσκοπία*, or a Survey of the "Heavens," printed in 1681, appears to negative that presumption.†

As a celebrated man in that eminently useful class of society to which he belonged, I must not omit to mention Mr. JOHN CLARK, who, towards the close of the seventeenth century, was appointed Master of the Grammar-School, in this town. During the time of his holding that situ-

* Vol. 3, p. 612. But this is evidently a mistake, as the following Title taken from the Transactions is no authority for the addition made to Dr. Wittie's name in the Abridgment; "*Observatio anatomica rara de calculo in rene invento à Cl. Viro Dre. Wittie, R.S., haud ita pridem communicata.*"

† Since the above Address was read, its author has had an opportunity of referring to the Charter-Book of the Royal Society, containing the signature of every Fellow upon admission, from which it clearly appears that Dr. Wittie was not a member of that distinguished Association.

ation, he published, in 1720, "An Essay on the
 "Education of Youth in Grammar-Schools;" and
 in 1731, his well-known "Essay on Study."
 A list of his translations from the Classics, and
 of his other works connected with the education
 of youth, is given in Watts's "Bibliotheca Britan-
 "nica," and also in the obituary to the Gentle-
 man's Magazine for May, 1734,* on the 8th
 day of which month he died. In that obituary
 Mr. Clark is described as "late Master of the
 "Grammar-School at Hull;" but Tickell relates,
 in his History of the town, that he died at Glou-
 cester, to which place he had removed on being
 chosen Master of the Grammar-School there.†
 A second edition of his Essay on Study was
 published after his death, and the omission therein
 of various remarks, contained in the former edition,
 on the interpolations and errors in Clarendon's
 History of the Rebellion, is made the subject of
 some curious observations in a letter, which ap-
 peared in the Gentleman's Magazine for Janu-
 ary, 1772, under the signature of "Misedolus;"
 wherein our author is described as having been
 "many years Master of the public Grammar-
 "School in Hull, and of no small note in the
 "classical world."‡

* Gent. Mag., vol. 4, p. 274.

† History of Hull, p. 831.

‡ Gent. Mag., vol. 42, p. 24.

Mr. THOMAS BRIDGES, who is described by Baker, in his "Biographia Dramatica," as "a native of Yorkshire, and at one period a wine-merchant in Hull," was a brother of the late Dr. Bridges, an eminent physician in this town; he was also a partner in the well-known but unfortunate firm of Sill, Bridges, and Blunt, bankers here, who failed in January, 1759. Mr. Bridges was the author of a humorous Travestie of Homer, in two Volumes, 12mo. under the facetious title of "A new translation of Homer's Iliad, adapted to the capacity of honest English Roast Beef and Pudding Eaters; by Caustic Barebones, a broken apothecary." The first volume, which appeared in 1762, professes to give some small account of the author, under his pseudo title of Barebones.* He also wrote an entertaining novel, entitled "The Adventures of a Bank Note;" besides a comic opera, called "Dido;" and a musical entertainment, called "The Dutchman."

The only authority which I find for assigning a place in my list to Mr. ROBERT WADDINGTON, as a resident at one time in this town, and as an author during that period, is a short communication made by him, in December, 1760, to the Gentleman's Magazine, "On the Tides and the variation of the Magnetic Needle as observed

* See Monthly Review, vol. 26, p. 454.

“ at Hull.”* From the dates affixed to his observations, it appears probable that Mr. Waddington had then resided here at least ten years. This communication alone might scarcely entitle him to notice as an author ; but his subsequent appearance in that character, and the honor conferred upon him by the Royal Society in selecting him to accompany the Rev. Nevil Maskelyne, F. R. S., to the Island of St. Helena, for the purpose of observing the transit of Venus over the sun, which took place on the 6th of June, 1761,† will fully justify the introduction of his name on the present occasion. The two philosophers sailed in the month of January, 1761, in the Sea-Horse frigate, Captain Smith, a grant of money having been made by his then late Majesty, King George the Second, for the purpose of defraying the expense of the expedition. The result of their proceedings at St. Helena was communicated by Dr. Maskelyne to the Royal Society, in a paper containing Mr. Waddington’s observations as well as his own, of so much of the transit as the state of the weather, which was unfortunately very unfavourable, would allow them to see.‡ Mr. Waddington, on his return to England in the Oxford East-Indiaman,

* Gent. Mag. vol. 30, p. 581.

† Ibid. vol. 30, p. 538.

‡ Phil. Tr. vol. 52, p. 196.

Captain Webber, probably fixed his residence in London, as the title-page of his work on “A practical method for finding the Longitude and Latitude of a Ship at sea, by observations of the Moon, &c.”, published in 1763, describes him as “Teacher of the Mathematics in Three-Tuns-Court, Miles-lane, near the Monument, London.” In 1777 he published “An Epitome of theoretical and practical Navigation,” in 4to., wherein he is described as “Teacher of the Mathematics; late Mathematical Master of the Royal Academy at Portsmouth.”* An account of some other works of our author is given in the “Bibliotheca Britannica,” by Watts, who describes him as Teacher of the Mathematics, London, probably upon the authority I have already mentioned.

The Rev. JOHN KING, B. A., a native of West Witton, near Middleham, was presented to the curacy of St Mary’s, in this town, in 1777: and continued to officiate there, as Minister, until his death, in the year 1782. He was the author of several “Sermons on important subjects,” which being selected from his papers, by the

* In the above, which is Mr. Waddington’s principal work, he states that the latitudes and longitudes of Flamborough Head and the Spurn are incorrectly given in Jeffrey’s Survey of Yorkshire; and he describes the bearings of the latter place to be as follows;—“The Light House on the Spurn bears from St. Trinity Church, at Hull, S. 51°. 50’. E. or S. E. 1° 13’ E. distance sixteen miles. Dep. 13, 2x. Lon. 23°. Hull is 12’ W. Lon. and the Spurn L. H. 11’ E.”—[*Pref.* p. viii.]

Rev. James Stillingfleet, M.A., late Rector of Hotham, in this neighbourhood, were published soon after his death.

In continuing my account of those persons who, not being natives of the town, have still been invariably associated with it by name, I come, with pleasure, to mention the Rev. JOSEPH MILNER, M. A. This meritorious individual, who was born of obscure parents, in the neighbourhood of Leeds, on the 2nd January, 1744, removed to Hull in the year 1767, on being appointed, by the Corporation of the town, to the Mastership of the Grammar-School. From that time until his death, which took place on the 15th November, 1797, he continued to reside in Hull. Soon after he became Master of the Grammar-School, he was chosen afternoon Lecturer at the Holy-Trinity Church, and on the decease of the Rev. Thomas Clarke, D.D., in 1797, was elected Vicar of that Church, which appointment he only survived a few weeks. Of his published works, his "History of the Church of Christ," now in a course of continuation by the Rev. John Scott, M.A., is the best known. Of the three volumes of this work, which appeared before Mr. Milner's decease, the first was published in 1793. Two more volumes were published after his death, by his brother, the late Rev. Isaac Milner, D.D., F.R.S.,

Dean of Carlisle, and President of Queen's College, Cambridge, from whom he had received contributions to the volumes which were printed in his life-time ; considerable additions were made by the Editor, to the fourth volume, and it is probable that nearly the whole of the fifth, which did not appear until 1819, was written by him. Mr. Milner's work entitled "Gibbon's account of Christianity considered ; together with some Strictures on Hume's Dialogues concerning Natural Religion," was first published in 1781. Some observations in his animadversions on Gibbon, were attacked by the Rev. William Ludlam, a celebrated lecturer on mathematics, in the University of Cambridge, whose pamphlet called forth an able reply from Mr. Milner, in a small work entitled "Essays on the Influence of the Holy Spirit." In addition to these works, Mr. Milner published "Some remarkable Passages in the Life of William Howard," and several sermons, which have been printed in the complete collection of our author's works, edited by his brother. In the year 1786, Mr. Milner assisted the Rev. William Richardson, in bringing out the "Posthumous Works" of their venerable friend, Mr. Adam, of Winttringham, and wrote, in conjunction with him, the Preface to his "Private Thoughts." An additional volume of Sermons by Mr. Mil-

ner, was published by the Church Missionary Society, in 1830, entitled "Sermons on the Apocalyptic Churches, the Millennium," &c. Besides his published works, he composed a sacred Epic Poem, in twelve books, to which he gave the name of "Davideis, or Satan's various attempts to defeat the purpose of the Almighty, who had promised that a Saviour of the World should spring from King David." This poem was commenced by Mr. Milner at Cambridge, before he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts, and was finished at Hull. Under the advice of Dr. Hurd, Bishop of Worcester, by whose critical judgment Mr. Milner had submitted to be guided on that occasion, the publication of the poem was deferred, and was ultimately abandoned. Mr. Milner was held in great respect and esteem by his scholars, who erected a handsome marble monument to his memory in the Holy-Trinity Church, where he lies interred. The excellence of his system of education is best proved by the number of distinguished men who have, with gratitude, acknowledged him as their preceptor, and the instructor of their youth; among these may be numbered the following learned Divines, viz.—George King,* David Brown,† Septimus

* Vide post.

† The Rev. David Brown, in one of his "Recollections," mentions, among other "Mercies all flowing from God," his early acquaintance

Stainton,* Philip Withers,† Richard Patrick,‡
Francis Wrangham,§ John Healey Brom-

with Mr. Milner. An affectionate correspondence was continued between the master and the scholar, until it was closed by the death of the former. See "Memorial Sketches of the Rev. David Brown, with a selection of his "Sermons, preached at Calcutta," p. 5.

* Vide ante, p. 25.

† The Rev. Philip Withers, D.D., was the son of a blue dyer, at Westbury, in Wiltshire. He became a pupil of Mr. Milner, at the age of 20 years, and went to Cambridge in 1777. After a residence of a year and a half, at Trinity College, he removed to Queen's College, where Mr. Milner's brother was tutor. His knowledge of the Greek language was considerable. In 1789, he brought out a work entitled "Aristarchus, or the principles of composition; containing a methodical arrangement of the improprieties frequent in writing and conversation, with select rules for attaining to purity and elegance of expression." At the conclusion of a second edition of this work, Dr. Withers put forth proposals for publishing, by subscription, in two quarto volumes, "a new English Dictionary," on the principles laid down in "Aristarchus." Unfortunately for his reputation he did not confine himself to compositions of a useful nature. He was the author of several pamphlets of a libellous character; and, by his attack in one of these upon Mrs. Fitzherbert, he exposed himself to a prosecution. Being convicted of the libel, he was brought up for judgment on the 21st November, 1789, and was sentenced to pay a fine of £50, and to be imprisoned twelve months in Newgate. He died during his imprisonment, under forty years of age, and was buried on the 29th July, 1790. (See some particulars respecting him, taken from the MSS. of the late Dr. Michael Lort, in Lysons's "Environs of London," vol. 2, p. 142.)

‡ Vide ante, p. 15.

§ The Venerable Francis Wrangham, M. A., F. R. S., and Archdeacon of the East-riding of the county of York, was born on the 11th June, 1769. He passed nearly two years with Mr. Milner, previously to October, 1786, when he entered upon his residence at Magdalen College, Cambridge. In January, 1790, he became third Wrangler, and gained not only Dr. Smith's second Mathematical Prize, but also the Chancellor's first Classical Medal. Of the life of this distinguished scholar, a short Memoir is given in the 8th number of the "National Portrait Gallery of illustrious and eminent Personages of the nineteenth century;" to which is added a list of his numerous publications, and of his minor compositions, printed

by,* William Dealtry,† and Thomas Reader Gleadow.‡

Many of the Dissenting Ministers who have been resident in Hull have contributed greatly to the promotion of literature in the town; among these I may mention particularly the names of the late Rev. JOHN BEATSON, and the late Rev. GEORGE LAMBERT; the Subscription Library had the benefit of their services for many years, on its Committees,—and Mr. Beatson held the office of President of that institu-

for private circulation only. To this list, which is brought down to the year 1829, Mr. Wrangham has scarcely made any addition; the latest production of his pen, which has appeared in print, is one of those brilliant gems of literature, for which the world is occasionally indebted to the leisure hours of the learned. It is an elegant translation into Latin verse, of Rogers's celebrated and justly admired *Apostrophe to Italy*, and is dated "*Cestriæ, Nov. 1830.*"

* Vide post.

† The Rev. William Dealtry, D.D., Chancellor of Winchester, and late Professor in the East-India College, Hertford, went from the Grammar-School in Hull, to Cambridge, in 1792. He took his degree in 1796, and was the second Wrangler of that year. His letters to the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, in vindication of the British and Foreign Bible-Society, are justly celebrated; they are forcibly written, and have passed through several editions.

‡ The Rev. Thomas Reader Gleadow, M. A., late Curate of St. Neots, in Huntingdonshire, and at this time Rector of Frodesley, in Shropshire, was born at Hull, on the 20th August, 1781. Having completed his school education, he served an apprenticeship for some years to a surgeon, in his native place, and afterwards entered himself of Queen's College, Cambridge, with the intention of studying Medicine. He subsequently abandoned this pursuit in favour of Divinity; and in the year 1804, when he took his degree, his name was placed on the Tripos, in the honourable situation of fourth Wrangler. Mr. Gleadow is not unknown as an author.

tion, from the year 1788 to the year 1791 inclusive: he was the Pastor of the Baptist congregation in Salthouse-lane, from the time of his first coming to Hull, in 1770, until his death, which happened on the 24th of April, 1798. During the early part of his residence here, he published several works on subjects connected with the duties of his sacred function; viz.—“The divine Character of Christ considered and vindicated, in a series of Dialogues;” printed at Leeds, in 1773; “Satisfaction of Christ demonstrated, in a series of Dialogues;” also printed at Leeds, in 1774; and “Divine Philanthropy, or the Love of God, a poetical Essay;” likewise printed at Leeds, in 1777. He afterwards published in 1779, “The divine right of a Christian to freedom of enquiry, and freedom of practice in religious matters, evinced from the Christian Records;” and in 1789, “Compassion the duty and dignity of Man; and cruelty the disgrace of his nature; a sermon, occasioned by that branch of British Commerce, which extends to the human species, preached to a Congregation of Protestant Dissenters in Hull, January 21, 1789;” both of which were printed here. In the year 1769, Mr. Lambert fixed his residence in Hull, where he remained until his death, on the 17th March, 1816. During the long

period of forty-seven years, he exercised the pastoral office in the Independent Chapel, first in Blanket-row, and afterwards in Fish-street. A few days prior to his death, he wrote a "Last Charge," which has since been published. In compliance with his wish, this address was not opened until after his death, when it was read to his late flock, to whom it recommended unanimity and circumspection in the choice of a pastor, as his successor. Mr. Lambert's claim to be ranked in the list of authors, rests chiefly upon his publication of two volumes of sermons, printed at York, in 1779 and 1788; but the excellence of his private character, and his uniform respectability in the discharge of the various duties of his clerical life, extended his reputation far beyond the limits of his own congregation; and his death was made the subject of monitory discourses from the pulpit, not only in this town, but in several distant places. The Rev. JOSEPH GILBERT and the Rev. JOHN BIRT, dissenting ministers lately resident here, improved the melancholy occasion by exhortations to their respective hearers; and the eloquent address of the one at the interment,* and the

* Mr. Gilbert, who was then resident at Rotherham, attended purposely to assist at the obsequies of his departed friend, whom he succeeded as officiating Minister at the Fish-Street Chapel.

excellent discourse of the other, "On the ascendency and influence connected with age," have both been printed.

Having been led to mention incidentally the names of Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Birt, I should do them injustice, although they have ceased to reside among us, were I not to pay a passing tribute to their merit as men of classical taste and general information. The former published, in 1825, a "Memoir of the Life and Writings of Dr. Edward Williams:" the latter, commenced authorship in 1812, in "An Oration on the inconvenience and evils arising from a perverse imitation of the Old Economy in a Christian City and Church," translated from the Latin of John Henry Verschuir. The first of his original productions appeared in 1813, under the title of "The Conversations of Erastus and Trophimus, on the doctrine of distinguishing Grace;" in the following year, he printed a sermon entitled "The apostolical method of preaching the Gospel; a sermon, preached at the annual meeting of the Northern-Education-Society, August 31, 1814;" and, in 1823, after having left Hull, "Lectures on Popery:" all of which works, with the exception of the last, were published here. The respect entertained for Mr. Birt's talents, which were rendered more attractive by a peculiar suavity of deportment, was evinced, during

his sojourn among us, by his election, though a comparative stranger in the town, to the honourable situation of President of the Subscription Library, which office he filled in the year 1819.

The "Biographical Dictionary of the living Authors of Great Britain and Ireland," published in 1816, contains the name of Mr. JOHN WILSON, formerly an eminent solicitor and notary public in this town; but this is an error, as Mr. Wilson died on the 9th day of December, 1798. He was born on the 11th of September, 1758, at Aldbrough, in Holderness, and practised here for nearly eighteen years previous to his death. In 1792, he published "A short Treatise on the Law relative to Arbitration," containing adjudged cases, with an appendix of precedents: it was printed at Hull, and for many years was the only work on the subject of which it treats.

The Rev. ROBERT WEBSTER, Rector of Thorp Bassett, and Curate, during a period of thirty-eight years, of the Holy-Trinity Church, was a native of Beverley. He published, in 1771, "A Sermon preached on Whitsunday, in the Church of the Holy-Trinity of Kingston-upon-Hull;" and, in 1781, "A Discourse, delivered in the Church of the Holy-Trinity of Kingston-upon-Hull, on the 21st of February, 1781, the day appointed for a general Fast." Mr. Web-

ster died on the 24th day of December, 1800, in the seventy-third year of his age, leaving behind him, in MS., an unfinished Translation of Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ.

The Rev. JOSIAH RODWELL, M. A., Vicar of North Ferriby, and a native of Levermere, near Bury, in Suffolk, succeeded Mr. Milner, in the mastership of the Grammar-School : he filled the situation of Lecturer at the Holy-Trinity Church in this town, from the year 1797 to the year 1801, in which year he died, on the 27th day of June, at the age of twenty-seven years. In 1800, he published two Sermons, which he had preached,—one here, “On the corruption of Human Nature;” and the other, before the Archdeacon, at Beverley, being “A Visitation Sermon on the Duties of the Clergy.”

NATHANIEL TUCKER, Esq. M. D., who practised as a physician, first at Malton, and afterwards for twenty-two years in this town, was a Bermudian by birth, as his own verse indicates in the following couplet;—

Bermuda, parent of my early days,
To thee belong my tributary lays.

Previously to his becoming a medical student at Edinburgh, he wrote a poem entitled “The Bermudian,” which has been justly complimented in an elegant sonnet by Dr. Henley. This poem

breathes throughout that pure spirit of mildness and benevolence which so strikingly characterized the habits and life of its author. Dr. Tucker died on the 28th day of November, 1807, aged fifty-seven years; and, a second edition of his "Bermudian" was published here, by his widow, in the following year.

The well known inventor of the Saccharometer, Mr. JOHN RICHARDSON, who was a native of Folkesworth, near Stilton, carried on an extensive business in this town as a porter-brewer, for about thirty-four years. Although his published works, which are justly celebrated and have passed through several editions, were confined to Treatises on the Theory and Practice of Brewing, Mr. Richardson added to his scientific knowledge, a general acquaintance with literature. He took a lively interest in every attempt to advance the intellectual character of the town, and with that view he associated himself with its various Institutions which had the improvement of the mind, and the cultivation of science, for their object. He died at the neighbouring village of Welton, where he had latterly resided, on the 28th December, 1815, at the age of seventy-two years. His first publication, entitled "Thoughts and hints on the improved practice of brewing Malt Liquors," appeared in 1777. He afterwards published, in 1784, his "Statistical Esti-

“mate of the Materials of Brewing;” and in 1786, his “Remarks on Baverstock’s Hydro-metrical Observations and Experiments.”—Many important improvements, suggested by long experience, were embodied by him in a republication of the two former of these works, in one volume, under the title of “Philosophical Principles of the Science of Brewing, with Tables and Directions for the use of the Saccharometer:” of this work a third edition was published at York, in 1805. Mr. Richardson’s last literary labour was the editing, anonymously, of a second edition of “Gibbon’s Account of Christianity considered,” by the Rev. Joseph Milner, which was printed at Lincoln, in 1808, and dedicated by the Editor to the Rev. Thomas Dikes.

The Rev. THOMAS BROWNE was born in 1771; he was the son of a Clergyman of that name, who lived at Lestringham, near Kirbymoorside, in Yorkshire, and was the nephew of the late Mr. Thomas Browne, a bookseller, in Hull, and the first Librarian of the Subscription Library, in this town. Mr. Browne was, for a short time, under the tuition of the late Rev. Joseph Milner, and, in 1797, he came to reside here, having undertaken the Editorship of the Hull Advertiser, in which Journal appeared many of his prose essays, and his poetical pieces under the signature of

“Alexis.” Mr. Browne obtained Holy Orders soon after he came to Hull, but he died shortly afterwards on the 8th day of January, 1798, in the 26th year of his age. His “Poems on several occasions,” containing some excellent specimens of the Yorkshire dialect, were published, with a memoir of the author’s life, by Mr. John Merritt, of Liverpool, who, previously to Mr. Browne’s becoming the Editor of the Hull Advertiser, had himself acted in that situation.

The late Mr. JOHN HILL was born at Aukborough, in Lincolnshire, and was educated at a school in Barton-upon-Humber. At the age of fourteen years, he was placed in a counting-house in this town, where he afterwards carried on an extensive business as a general merchant. Among his townsmen he acquired respect from the mildness of his manners and the benevolence of his character; while in popular meetings and assemblies he gained attention from his singular readiness and fluency of expression. His works were chiefly of a controversial nature, commencing with a “Vindication of the Wesleyan Methodists against the Annual Review,” which was published at Hull, in 1806. In the following year he published “Reflections on the late proceedings and discussions concerning the Roman Catholics,” which was attacked in a pamphlet by the Rev. Thomas Dikes. Mr. Hill

replied to the strictures of Mr. Dikes ; and, in 1820, he again appeared before the world as the author of a pamphlet entitled “An Inquiry into the “causes of the present high price of Gold Bullion in England.” He afterwards addressed a letter, dated December 20, 1811, to the Rev. Richard Patrick, on the subject of his Chart of Ten Numerals in two hundred Tongues, which was printed by that gentleman as an Appendix to his volume already mentioned, containing his Chart and descriptive Essay ; and his last appearance, as an author, was in “A Letter,” dated November 1st, 1818, addressed “to the “Merchants, Ship-owners, and other Inhabitants of the port of Hull, on the subject of a “Junction Dock.” Mr. Hill departed this life on the 23rd day of May, 1820, at the age of forty-two years.

The Rev. WILLIAM SEVERN was a native of Leicestershire. At the age of nineteen years he appeared as a preacher among the Methodists, and was on terms of close intimacy with the celebrated leader of that sect. He afterwards became an Independent, and ultimately embraced Unitarianism, the doctrines of which he maintained until his death. After having been settled in this town seven years, he died here on the 22nd day of June, 1813, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. In the year 1808, during his residence in Hull,

he published his "Vindication of the Unitarians ;
 " or Remarks on Mr. Hill's Vindication of the
 " Methodists ;" and, in the following year, he
 preached a Sermon, which was afterwards printed
 under the title of " Diversity of Sects and opinions
 " no valid objection to the truth and importance
 " of the Christian Religion."

Mr. RICHARD GARLAND, who, for twenty-five
 years, pursued the profession of the law, in this
 town, as a respectable solicitor, was a native of
 the city of York. Previously to coming to
 Hull in 1802, he resided at Barnard Castle,
 where he published, anonymously, one or two
Brochures, wherein he suggested a variety of
 improvements, of which that town and its imme-
 diate vicinity were capable, and of which many
 were subsequently adopted by its inhabitants.
 During his residence at Barnard Castle, he
 communicated to the York Herald several letters
 on the picturesque Beauties of Teesdale, which
 were afterwards collected and printed, in a
 small volume under the title of a " Tour in Tees-
 " dale, and its environs;" a second edition
 of this descriptive Guide was published at
 York, in 1813, when Mr. Garland also brought
 out his translation from the French of " Skiol-
 " debrand's Picturesque Journey to the North
 " Cape." His last literary productions were a
 translation, from the French, of " Dellon's ac-

“count of the Inquisition at Goa,” printed at Hull, in 1815; and an Essay, written in that year, “on the general Establishment of Register “Offices for the registry of Deeds and Wills, and “the collection of the *ad valorem* duties on Conveyances and Mortgages, with a view to the “security of titles, and the protection of purchasers against false Stamps.”* Mr. Garland died on the 16th day of February, 1827, aged fifty-two years.

The publication of two small tracts, on subjects connected with the legal profession of which he was a member, and some contributions to the *Country Spectator*, printed at Gainsborough, in 1793, enable me to mention the name of the late AISTROPPE STOVIN, Esq., a native of Reedness, in Yorkshire, who, previously to the year 1793, removed from Gainsborough, where he had commenced practice as an attorney, to this town. Possessing a general taste for literature, Mr. Stovin became an active member of the society which I have mentioned to have been founded by Dr. Moyes. Among the papers in the *Country Spectator*, he was the author of the first letter in No. 8; and the second letter in that number, as well as the whole of the 14th number, were the joint productions of himself and the late Dr. Middleton, afterwards Bishop of Cal-

* Pamphleteer, Vol. 2, p 461.

cutta, the Editor of the work. Of the tracts, before referred to, one is entitled “The Law respecting Horses;” and the other—“The Analysis of the Law on the abandonment of Ships and Freight:” of these the former appeared in 1794, and the latter in 1801. They were both printed here, as well as a little pamphlet, by the same author, published in 1813, under the following title ;—“A brief Address respecting the late public Events, and the intended consequent Rejoicing at Hull, wherein it is shewn that there is no rational objection to the mode which is about to be adopted.”* Mr. Stovin died at the age of sixty-one years, on the 11th day of April, 1828.

The late THOMAS THOMPSON, Esq., F.S.A., was intimately known to many, and highly respected by all, among us; it is therefore unnecessary for me to pronounce any formal eulogy of his talents and virtues. The following facts concerning him may not, however, be so generally known. He was born at Owbrough, in the parish of Swine, and was, for some years, a clerk with Messrs. Wilberforce and Smiths, considerable Baltic merchants in this town; he afterwards became a partner in the Banking-House of Messrs. Abel Smith and Sons, which then changed its firm for

* For an account of the rejoicings alluded to, see the Hull Advertiser for December 18th, 1813.

that of Smiths and Thompson. He sat in three successive Parliaments, as member for Midhurst, but retired from public life about the year 1820 ; after which, as a source of amusement, he devoted a considerable portion of his time to inquiries of a topographical and antiquarian nature, particularly in connection with the History of Holderness. In the year 1828, he visited Normandy, to inspect the antiquities of that country, but indisposition obliged him to remove hastily, for advice, to Paris, where he died at Meurice's Hotel, on the 14th day of September, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. His remains are interred in the cemetery of Père la Chaise. Mr. Thompson published, in 1795, a pamphlet, entitled " Tithes indefensible ;" in 1798, " Short Observations on a Commutation of " Tithes for Government Annuities ;" in 1800 and 1801, while he was Governor of the Workhouse, " Observations on the improvement " in the maintenance of the Poor of Hull ;" and, in 1803, " Reasons for giving land to " Cottagers, to enable them to keep Cows," which latter pamphlet he had previously communicated to the Board of Agriculture, of which he was an honorary member.* In the latter year he also brought out a little work, enti-

* Communications to the Board of Agriculture, vol. 4, p. 422.

tled "French Philosophy ; or a short account of
 " the principles and conduct of the French Infidels." His more recent publications are his "Ocellum Promontorium ; or short observations on
 " the ancient state of Holderness ;" "Historic
 " Facts relative to the seaport and market town
 " of Ravenspurne, in Holderness ;" the former printed here in 1821, and the latter in 1822 ; and his "History of the Church and Priory of Swine
 " in Holderness," likewise printed here in 1824 ; A critique on this "History," in the Gentleman's Magazine,* called forth an able reply, which appeared in the same work, in a letter from the author, dated "Cottingham Castle, February 28, "1825."† Mr. Thompson's last work, entitled "Miscellaneous Papers in defence of Evangelical
 " Religion, and of the Methodists," was printed at Hull, in 1827, for private distribution only.

I am now compelled to advert to the loss this Society has sustained by the death of the late JOHN ALDERSON, Esq. M. D. Heu ! jam nobis valdè deflendus ! The name of this much valued individual cannot be mentioned in connection with literature and science without combining with it a grateful recollection of his endeavours, on every occasion, to place this town at least on a level with other large towns in the scale of in-

* Vol. 94, part 2, p. 425.

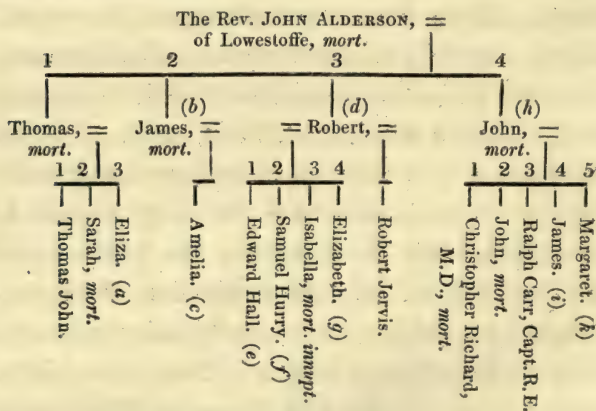
† Vol. 95, part 1, p. 299.

tellectual, as well as commercial importance ; by impressing on the minds of the rising generation the necessity of mental exertion, and of encouraging liberality of sentiment and conduct. Dr. Alderson was born at Lowestoffe, in Suffolk ; and after having been for some time surgeon in the Norfolk Militia, he commenced practice at Hull, in that branch of the profession ; shortly afterwards he removed to Whitby, having previously taken out his diploma ; he did not, however, remain long there, but returned to this town, where he soon laid the foundation of that practice, which, during a period of about forty years, he cultivated with such eminent success, and credit to himself. On the 16th of September, 1829, he closed a useful existence, at the age of seventy-one years.* During his residence here, he may be said to have divided his time between the active duties of his profession and the dedication of his services to the public, on every occasion when his counsel and example might be likely to assist in advancing the dignity and character of the town. The most important of our literary institutions have, at different times, testified their sense of

* The author takes this opportunity of noticing a mistake, which has accidentally found its way into the number for December last, of that invaluable work the Gentleman's Magazine, (vol. 100, part 2, p. 451.) It describes Dr. Alderson, the subject of the above memoir, as the father of Mrs. Opie ; and also states him to be the author of " Orthographical Exercises." To those who were acquainted with him it is unnecessary to observe that

the value of his services, by electing him to the highest and most honourable situations which they have had to bestow. The first stone, not only of the Mechanics' Institute, but of the building in which we are now assembled, was laid by his hand; and on the first of July,

the study of orthography was quite foreign to the pursuits which gave employment to his vigorous mind. With regard to the error respecting the parentage of Mrs. Opie, it will be best corrected by the following short Pedigree; which will serve, at the same time, to shew by what ties of relationship different members of the family, distinguished by their rank and talent, have been united.



(a) Married to Henry Perronet Briggs, Esq., A. R. A.

(b) Lately a Physician at Norwich.

(c) The Widow of John Opie, Esq., R. A.

(d) Late Recorder of Norwich, Ipswich, and Yarmouth.

(e) Knight, and one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

(f) Chaplain to the Lord Chancellor Brougham and Vaux.

(g) The Lady of Sir William Milman, Bart.

(h) Lately a Physician at Hull, and the subject of the above sketch. In addition to the children mentioned in this pedigree, Dr. Alderson had five daughters and a son, all of whom died young and unmarried.

(i) A Physician at Hull. *Vide post.*

(k) The Lady of John Vincent Thompson, Esq., Recorder of Beverley.

1801, when these rooms were opened, he delivered an address to the subscribers, which marked his great anxiety to stimulate the mercantile part of the town to the cultivation of the arts and of literature. It is an eloquent appeal to history, in proof of the fact that "commerce and literature have always gone hand in hand;" and that "literature is indispensable to the happiness and prosperity of a commercial town."* In May, 1802, Dr. Alderson distributed printed proposals for establishing, by subscription, a Commercial College at Hull. These proposals, detailing the objects and plan of the projected establishment, show at once the energy of mind of our deceased associate, and his anxious desire to promote the happiness and prosperity of the town, by increasing the stock of knowledge of its inhabitants. Had the scheme been carried into effect, Hull might now have been in the possession of a museum of specimens of the raw material and manufactured articles of commerce, capable of affording instruction and amusement to the man of business, and offering a laudable example for the imitation of other large mercantile towns. The manner in which the concurrence of the public in the proposed measure was

* See "An Address to the Subscribers to the Library at Hull, at the opening of the New Rooms on the first of July, 1801, from the President;" p. 3.

sought for, betrayed, it may be thought, a little want of judgment in its ingenious author, arising, unquestionably, out of sanguine feelings in favor of his plan, the failure of which was ascribed by him, perhaps unjustly, to the apathy of those to whom it was submitted : “ So cold and indifferent,” says he, “ were all the higher ranks “ who were addressed on that subject, that I had “ no small occasion for the good opinion of my “ literary friends, to moderate the effects of the “ mortification I was made to feel.”* This disappointment, which Dr. Alderson felt so severely, did not, however, abate his zeal in the cause which he had so long and so ardently cherished ; for, at the general meeting of the subscribers to the Library, in 1804, he brought forward a detailed plan for instituting, in the Library-room, a succession of Lectures, in each year, on such subjects as might be most usefully applied to the commercial and agricultural interests of the town and neighbourhood. The address delivered by him, on making the proposal, was printed at the request of the meeting, and the sum of £50. was directed to be appropriated out of the funds of the society, in aid of the undertaking. To the adoption of this plan the inhabitants of the

* “ An Address to the Members of the Hull Subscription Library, on “ the proposition for the Institution of Annual Lectures, delivered at the “ General Meeting, December 5, 1804,” p. 7.

town were indebted for the interesting and instructive lectures on Mechanical Philosophy, which were delivered by Dr. Birkbeck, in these rooms, in the summer of the following year. Coming nearer to our own time, we can all bear ample testimony, from personal knowledge and experience, to Dr. Alderson's exertions in the cause of science. This institution is greatly indebted to him for its existence : " It had long," as he said, when presiding at its first meeting, " been the wish of his " heart to see such a society formed ;"* and we all know that the progress which it made under his presidency, during the first four years of its establishment, is greatly to be attributed to the spirit of inquiry which his industry and example infused into its members. He is now no more ! and his literary remains are all which, in connection with our present object, we have to consider. His first production was "An Essay on the " nature and origin of the Contagion of Fevers," which was printed at Hull, in 1788. In June, 1796, his "Essay on the Improvement of Poor Soils," which was printed in 1802, was read before the Holderness Agricultural Society ; and, in 1799, he communicated to Nicholson's Journal, " Geolo-
" gical Observations on the Vicinity of Hull and

* See an " Address, read on Tuesday, 15th July, 1823, to the Members " of the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society, at the opening of the " Institution, by John Alderson, M.D., President," p. 3.

“Beverley.”* These Observations were, according to our author’s statement in his Address read at the first meeting of our Society, copied very closely by one of the members of the Geological Society, without the slightest acknowledgment. In 1804, Dr. Alderson published his “Essay on the *Rhus Toxicodendron*, with cases “of its effects in paralytic affections,” which excited considerable attention in the medical world. His “Essay on Apparitions” was originally read, in 1805, at one of the meetings of the Society, which I have before mentioned, for the purposes of literary information. It was first published, unknown to the author, in the *Edinburgh Medical and Chirurgical Journal*, in 1810,† and was reprinted by him, separately, in 1811. There can be little doubt, particularly from the remarks in Drake’s *Shakspeare* and his *Times*,‡ that this production furnished the ground-work, though unacknowledged, of Ferriar’s “Essay towards a theory of Apparitions,” and also of Dr. Hibbert’s “Philosophy of Apparitions.” Dr. Alderson’s last publication was “An Address, read to the Members of “the Hull Mechanics’ Institute,” delivered by

* Vol. 3, p. 285.

† See the Author’s “Introduction” to a new Edition of this Essay, p. viii.

‡ Vol. 2, p. 405.

him as President, on the 1st June, 1825, and printed at the request of that association.

I come next to living Authors, who received their birth in this town; and among these our former Representative in Parliament, WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Esq., is first entitled to notice. He was born in the High-Street, in a house where Messrs. Smith, Brothers, and Co. lately carried on their business as bankers. He was the son of Robert Wilberforce, Esq., a Hull merchant; and grandson of William Wilberforce, Esq., who twice served the office of mayor of this town:—he was educated, not, as has been stated, at the Grammar School here, but at the Free School, at Pocklington. At a very early period of life, he acquired popularity as a British Senator,* and afterwards became known as an

* At a public dinner given to George Schonswar, Esq., M.P., to celebrate his election as a member for this borough, "Mr. Wilberforce and the entire abolition of Slavery" was proposed as a toast, when Richard Bethell, Esq., M.P., one of the representatives of the County of York, rose, and pronounced an animated declamation against slavery, which he introduced with the following eloquent and just tribute to the exalted character, the exemplary talents, and the christian virtues of Mr. Wilberforce:—"Gentlemen;—had it not been for the call made by the gentleman who fills the chair on the present occasion, in a manner so creditable to himself, and I am sure so satisfactory to you, I should have felt it a great presumption for me to rise in the place where Mr. Wilberforce was born, to acknowledge the honour you have done him. Gentlemen, I possess what perhaps I may call the fortunate privilege attached to age, to have known Mr. Wilberforce for a considerable period of time, and to have walked by his side at the contested election for the County of York, when he was worthily elected as one of the representatives. Mr. Wilberforce is a man who unites with the most

author, by the publication, in 1797, of his "Practical View of the prevailing Religious System of Professed Christians," which was warmly attacked by the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield, in a "Letter" addressed to the author; by the Rev. Thomas Belsham, in his "Review" of the author's Treatise; by Dr. Cogan, in his "Letters to William Wilberforce, Esq., on the doctrine of Hereditary Depravity; by a Layman;" and by others. In 1807, he printed his "Letter on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, addressed to the Freeholders of Yorkshire;" and in 1823, his "Appeal to the Religion, Justice, and Humanity of the Inhabitants of the British Empire, in behalf of the Negro Slaves in the West Indies." In addition to the works which I have enumerated, Mr. Wilberforce is the author of many valuable communications, published anonymously, in the *Christian Observer*.

"holy feelings of religion, the most pure and cheerful warmth of benevolence: there is nothing stern, severe, or morose in his religion: I never met with so cheerful and animated, and, I may say, so delightful a disposition as his. In him you see the effects of a well spent life, happily manifested in the serenity, the cheerfulness which accompanies him in a good old age, although encompassed with many infirmities. But, Gentlemen, I should needlessly employ your time in expressing any eulogium on Mr. Wilberforce, in the place where all his virtues are so well known,—in the place where his silvery tones are so well remembered—but that it gives me an opportunity of expressing my opinion,—not taken up for the purpose of promoting my interest at this election, but also avowed at a former election,—on a subject with which the name, the character, and the credit of Mr. Wilberforce will go down to the remotest posterity."

The Rev. MILES POPPLE, M.A., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, descended from an old family, in Hull, of that name, was born in the parish of the Holy-Trinity :—though a valuable contributor, anonymously, to several periodical publications, he is only known to the world as an author, by his “Considerations on Reform ; with a specific plan for a new representation, addressed to Charles Grey, Esq., M.P.,” printed in 1793 ; and by “The alarming Crisis,”* and other single sermons, preached by him on public occasions, and afterwards published : one of his Sermons, entitled “Mercy tempered with Judgment,” preached at Welton, in this neighbourhood, on the day of general thanksgiving for the victory obtained at Trafalgar, by Vice Admiral Lord Nelson, was printed in 1806, for presents to the author’s private friends. I cannot conclude this notice without observing that many of us, who have had an opportunity of witnessing the display of Mr. Popple’s oratorical talents, can bear ample testimony to the classical purity of his style, and to the elegant choice of words with which he is capable of gracing his arguments orally delivered, as well as when communicated by the instrumentality of the pen.

* Printed in 1803, and sold for the benefit of the fund for the defence of the town and neighbourhood of Hull.

The only published productions of the Rev. J. H. BROMBY, M. A., the worthy Vicar of the Holy-Trinity Church, are the following Sermons, preached on public occasions, viz. "*Εἰσηνυχιον* ; a " Visitation Sermon at Hull," printed in 1809 ; " The Judgments of God illustrated and improved " in a sermon," printed in 1814 ; and a " Sermon, preached on the day of the interment of " King George the Third," printed in 1820. Our author, who took his degree at Cambridge in 1792, was a Wrangler of his year. His classical and mathematical attainments, and his extensive general knowledge, are duly appreciated by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance ; and it is therefore greatly to be regretted that he has not permitted the public to participate in the gratification, which only a small number of learned individuals and private friends enjoy, of possessing copies of his unpublished English translation of Plutarch's Treatise on Music.* This work, which demanded a previous critical acquaintance with all the disquisitions of classical writers, and their learned commentators, on the subject of the

* The Westminster Review, for January last, in an article on Dr. Webster's Dictionary, refers to the principles laid down by Mr. Bromby, in his dedication (p. vi), to this elegant little volume, for making our orthography more stable, and reforming it where it is notoriously corrupt. " His suggestions," says the Reviewer, " are those of an accomplished scholar, and they well deserve to be known beyond the confined circle to which the modesty of the author has restricted them."

musical system of the Ancients, was undertaken by Mr. Bromby, at the instance of his friend, Archdeacon Wrangham, by whom it was intended to be introduced into a new translation, probably now abandoned, of the "Opuscula" of Plutarch. This translation of the "*Περὶ Μουσικῆς*," along with the Greek text, forming an elegant volume in small octavo, was printed by Whittingham, at the Chiswick press, in 1822. It is inscribed to JOHN BROADLEY, Esq., a member of this society; whose name I may take this opportunity of introducing in the language of Mr. Bromby's dedication, as "one, who combines in himself the characters of the scholar and the musician; and who has been, for so many years, a most liberal patron and zealous cultivator of the art, of which the priest of Apollo here treats." Although Mr. Broadley has not appeared before the world as an author, in any published work, I feel myself justified in ranking him in the list of our living native authors, from his having printed, though not for publication, "Memoirs of the life of Master John Shawe, sometime Vicar of Rotherham, afterwards Minister of St. Mary's Church, Lecturer at the Holy-Trinity Church, and Master of God's House Hospital at Kingston-upon-Hull; with notes, explanatory and biographical, by John Broadley, F.S.A., F.L.S., F.R.S.L., &c." "This biographical sketch,"

as Mr. Broadley has mentioned in a short preface, "is taken from a transcript, preserved in the British Museum, made by Dr. Thomas Birch, from the original manuscript, corrected and interlined, in several places, by Mr. Shawe himself." As auxiliary to the History of the town of Hull, this little piece of auto-biography is extremely interesting; and the Editor's notes, which are numerous, are evidently the result of considerable reading and local knowledge, in connection with the events to which they relate. The work is printed in small octavo, by John Ferraby, Hull; and the dedication to the author's brother, Henry Broadley, Esq., M. A., F.S.A., is dated "South-Ella, Sept. 1, 1824." As a relaxation from the active public duties to which Mr. Broadley has, for many years past, devoted his time, with so much advantage to the community, he has compiled, and has now in the press, a Catalogue *raisonné* of his extensive Library; with bibliographical notices by himself, relative to the numerous MSS. and rare editions of printed books, with which it abounds. This work, which will fill at least two thickly-printed octavo volumes, is only intended for presentation to the compiler's friends; but it must be gratifying to us all to know that Mr. Broadley is engaged in collecting, with a view to publication, materials for a History of his native town, to the

present period, which I have no doubt will fully justify the favourable opinion, long since formed by his fellow-townsmen, of his talents and research.

I may here introduce the name of Mr. GEORGE HUNSLEY FIELDING, an active member of our Society, who has placed himself on the list of authors, by the publication, in 1828, of his “Observations on the Human Structure; being the substance of a Lecture delivered to the Literary and Philosophical Society at Hull.”

As an honorary member of this institution, and also a native of Hull, I may next mention GEORGE PRYME, of Cambridge, Esq., M.A., and late Fellow of Trinity College; he is the son of the late Christopher Pryme, Esq., and grandson of Francis Pryme, Esq., an alderman and twice mayor of this town.* Mr. Pryme received his early education at the Grammar School, under Mr. Milner, and distinguished himself at Cam-

* An authentic account of the ancient family of De la Pryme is given in a supplement to the “Topographical History and Description of Bawtry and Thorne,” by W. Peck (p. 91*). The Rev. Abraham de la Pryme, M.A., F.R.S., whose numerous MSS. have established his reputation as an indefatigable Historian and Antiquary, filled the office of Divinity Reader in the Church of Holy-Trinity, between September, 1698, and the close of the year 1701. During his residence here, he arranged the various Records of the Corporation, and reduced their contents into the shape of an Analytical Index:—from these documents he derived the valuable information dispersed through his numerous MS. volumes, which have furnished to Gent, Hadley, and Tickell, the foundation of their Histories of the Town.

bridge, when under-graduate, by gaining Sir William Browne's gold medal, in 1801 and 1802, for the best Greek and Latin epigrams, and the best Greek ode. He was the sixth Wrangler in 1803, and in the same year he gained the Buchanan prize, for the best Greek ode on the Creation, "Γενεσθω Φως." In each of the two following years he had the first prize awarded to him for the best Latin essay; and, in 1809, the Seatonian prize was adjudged to him, for his poem on the "Conquest of Canaan." In 1818 he commenced, with the concurrence of the University, a course of lectures on Political Economy, of which science he was appointed professor in 1828, by a vote of the senate. In addition to the prize poems and essays already mentioned, the works of Mr. Pryme consist of "A Letter to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge," occasioned by an attack made by Archdeacon Daubeney on Lancaster's system of education, published anonymously in 1810; "An Ode to Trinity College," printed in 1813; the "Counter Protest of a Layman, in reply to the Protest of Archdeacon Thomas against the formation of an Association, at Bath, in aid of the Church Missionary Society," printed in 1818; "A Letter to the Freeman and Inhabitants of the Town of Cambridge, on the State of the Borough," dated in 1823; and "An Intro-

“ ductory Lecture and Syllabus to a Course, “ delivered in the University of Cambridge, on “ the Principles of Political Economy,” which was published in the same year.

I have frequently had occasion, in the course of this address, to mention the late Dr. Alderson ; I must now introduce the name of his fourth son, JAMES ALDERSON, Esq. B.A., A.M., a native of this town, and his father’s successor here in the medical profession. Dr. Alderson completed his education at the University of Cambridge, where he was distinguished by having the place of sixth Wrangler assigned to him on his examination for his Bachelor’s degree, in the year 1822 ; and in November, 1823, he was admitted Fellow of Pembroke College. Soon after quitting Cambridge, he commenced practice in London, where he remained until his father’s death, on which occasion he returned to his native place. He gave early proof of the zeal with which he entered upon the duties of his profession, by his communication, in 1825, of an essay “ On the Motion of the Heart,” to the “ Quarterly Journal of Science, Literature, and the Arts.”* This treatise excited the attention of the profession, and is noticed by Dr. Bostock, who defends the explanation given by Dr. William Hunter, of the cause of the beating of the Heart,

against Dr. Alderson's Theory.* On the 16th of May, 1825, Dr. Alderson's "Account of a Whale of the Spermaceti Tribe, cast on shore on the Yorkshire coast, on the 28th April, 1825," was read before the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and is printed in their Transactions;† and in April, 1830, he communicated to the Medico-Chirurgical Society his "Pathology of Hooping Cough," which was printed in the proceedings‡ of that association.§

ADRIAN HARDY HAWORTH, of Little Chelsea, Esq., F.L.S., and F.H.S., is likewise an honorary member of this Society, and a native of Hull: he was educated for the Law,|| but his retired habits, combined with his love of natural science, induced him to relinquish that profession, and he has since devoted his time to the study of Botany, Entomology, and other branches of Natural History. In early life, Mr. Haworth wrote an his-

* See Dr. Bostock's "Elementary System of Physiology," vol. 3, p. 397.

† Vol. 2, p. 253.

‡ Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, vol. 16, p. 78.

§ A week after the present Address was read, Dr. Alderson delivered an "Introductory Lecture," at the Hull General Infirmary, to a class of Medical Students, to whom the Physicians and Surgeons, attached to that excellent Institution, give lectures, in turn, once a fortnight. He has since published it, at the request of his friends, in a neatly-printed pamphlet, illustrated by some spirited wood cuts, from drawings made for the purpose by his accomplished Lady.

|| Mr. Haworth served his Clerkship in Hull, with Mr. Frost, the Author's late Father.

torical poem entitled "Cottingham," of which a part only, extending to 112 octavo pages, was printed. A copy is now in my possession ; but as the work has not been offered to the public, I shall abstain from making any comment upon it. I have not found that Mr. Haworth appeared before the public, as an author, previously to the year 1794, when he published a volume containing about 500 pages, entitled "Observations " on the Genus *Mesembryanthemum* ;" he afterwards made a communication to the Linnæan Society, which was read on the 1st October, 1799, "On a new Arrangement of the Genus *Narcissus*." On the 1st December, 1801, he made another communication to the same society, "On a new " Arrangement of the Genus *Aloe* ; with a Chronological Sketch of the progressive knowledge " of that Genus, and of other Succulent Genera ;" which was described, in a contemporary Journal, as being "drawn up with great judgment, on an " actual inspection of the living plants."* These papers are printed in the proceedings of the Linnæan society.† In 1802, Mr. Haworth published anonymously, his "Prodromus Lepidopterorum " Britannicorum ; a concise catalogue of British " Lepidopterous Insects, with the times and " places of appearance in the winged state ; by

* Imperial Review, vol. 4, p. 201.

† Vol. 5, p. 242 ; and vol. 7, p. 1.

“a Fellow of the Linnæan Society.” This useful little pamphlet was the forerunner of his “*Lepidoptera Britannica*,” a new treatise on British Lepidoptera, or Butterflies and Moths, in Latin, with occasional observations in English; the first part of this treatise was published in 1803: a second part appeared in 1809; a third in 1811; and a fourth, completing the work, in 1828.* It contains 609 closely-printed octavo pages, and 36 of preface; to which are appended above 200 similar pages, entitled “*Miscellanea Naturalia*.” The treatise describes above 1450 Lepidoptera, and concludes with a complete index of all their genera and species.† About the year 1806, Mr. Haworth took a leading part in the formation of the Entomological Society of London, of which he became the President. The operations of the Society, after a few years, were discontinued for want of funds, but not

* An Article on this concluding part, furnished anonymously by the Rev. W. T. Bree, to *Loudon's Magazine of Natural History*, (vol. 1, p. 348) explains the cause of the extraordinary delay which took place in its publication, after an interval of twenty-five years from the period of the first commencement of the work.

† This refers to the genera of Lepidopterous insects, as at that time established, viz. in 1803. It reflects no discredit on Mr. Haworth as a naturalist, that he did not construct and publish many more genera in the first instance; he would have done so, but for the urgent solicitations of his friends to the contrary; and even in those which he did publish, he gave great offence to many Entomologists, who deemed these innovations in the nomenclature, unnecessary incumbrances to the science. Time has, however, proved that Mr. Haworth was right in his original design, but the Entomological world was not then prepared to admit his doctrine.

until after the publication of three parts, dated 1807, 1809, and 1812, of "Transactions," forming one volume in octavo. The opening article, in the first part, written by Mr. Haworth, is entitled "a Review of the Rise and Progress of the Science of Entomology in Great Britain, chronologically arranged." In addition to this able and interesting paper, which gives an account of all the English Writers on Entomology, there are the following other papers, in the Transactions, by Mr. Haworth, viz. "A brief account of some rare and interesting Insects, not hitherto announced as inhabitants of Great Britain;" "Observations on three species of Lepidoptera, figured in the British Insects of E. Donovan;" "An account of the Genus *Coccinella*;" and, "A brief account of some rare Insects, announced at various times to the Society, as new to Britain." On the 7th February, 1809, a paper, by Mr. Haworth, "On the Cultivation of Crocuses, with a short account of the different species known at present," was read before the Horticultural Society.* While the "Lepidoptera Britannica" was in progress, Mr. Haworth published his "Synopsis Plantarum Succulentarum," which appeared in 1812. It contains an enumeration of succu-

* Printed in the Transactions of the Society, vol. I, p. 122.

lent plants, cultivated in the neighbourhood of London, and is written in Latin, with English observations. In 1819, he published a supplement to this work; and he afterwards continued the subject in the Philosophical Magazine for September, 1824, by the first of a series of papers under the title of "Decades" of new Succulent Plants, each containing a regular and scientific distribution of ten distinct species of new and unrecorded plants, of that description. Of these Decades twelve are already before the public, the last of them having appeared in the number for February, 1830. In 1821, Mr. Haworth brought out an octavo volume, under the following title—"Saxifragæarum Enumeratio; "Accedunt revisiones plantarum Succulentarum." The preface, which is dated Cottingham, near Hull, January 7, 1817, mentions a Dissertation, published by the author, in 1803, on such species of the Linnæan genus, *Saxifraga*,* as he had seen alive, or found cultivated in the gardens of England. In addition to the Decades already mentioned, Mr. Haworth has made several contributions to the Philosophical Magazine; In the number for September, 1823, appeared "A few Observations on the natural distri-

* This treatise formed the fourth Dissertation included in the "Miscellanea Naturalia," appended to the first part of "Lepidoptera Britannica."

“bution of Animated Nature, by a Fellow
“of the Linnæan Society.” These observations
were on a new binary dichotomous plan, and,
in 1825, were acknowledged by Mr. Haworth
to be his; they were continued in the Magazine
for February, 1825, and in some subsequent
numbers; the other communications are on
botanical subjects. He has also described two
species of *Crocus* as new to Britain, in No. 11,
recently published, of the Supplement to Sower-
by’s English Botany. Mr. Haworth is a Fellow
of the Imperial Natural History Society, of
Moscow.

Among our native authors, I may mention another honorary and valuable member of this Institution, the Rev. JOHN BARNES EMMETT,* whose late father was a considerable merchant in this town. To Mr. Emmett we are under great obligation for his able and instructive lectures on Chemistry, delivered *gratis* to the Society. The science of Chemistry engaged the attention of our young philosopher at an early period of his life; and even while engaged in his academical studies, at the University of Cambridge, he pursued it with indefatigable zeal. Many of the results of his scientific researches and discoveries were made public, through the medium of the

* Mr. Emmett has now become a Subscribing Member of the Institution.

Philosophical Magazine and the Annals of Philosophy. In the former, he published in May, 1817, his "Description of an Instrument by which the moon's distance from the sun or a fixed star may be cleared from the effect of Refraction and Parallax; also of a new Reflecting Goniometer;" in February, 1827, a new method of bleaching and preparing Flax; in February and May, in the same year, "on Capillary Attraction;" and in June following, "on the Physical Construction of Solids and Liquids." To the latter he contributed, in June, 1817, an Essay "on the Chemical Phenomena of Heat," wherein he exhibited an Outline of the Mathematical Principles of Chemical Philosophy; and from August, 1820, to June, 1827 inclusive, he pursued this subject in the same work, in various papers "on the general Principles of Attraction and Caloric,"—"on the attraction of Cohesion,"—"on Caloric and Attraction,"—"on the Radiation of Heat and Chrystallization," "on the construction of Liquids and Gases,"—"on the Expansion of Liquids,"—"on Electrical Relations,"—"on the Theory of Combustion,"—"on Gaseous Bodies,"—and "New Phenomena of Capillary Attraction, with Formulæ for computing its effects." In the same journal for September, 1824, appeared

our author's Essay on an "Anomaly presented
 "by the combination of Potassium and Oxy-
 "gen, with some general observations on
 "Combination ;"—in May and December, 1825,
 "on the Solar Spots and Rotation ;" and in the
 latter month, "Observations on the planet
 "Venus, made during the spring of the year
 "1825." In January, 1826, "on finding the
 "Longitude at Sea ;" and in August, November,
 and December, in the same year, "Telescopical
 "Observations on the Moon." The Philosophi-
 cal Magazine has noticed, among the articles of
 intelligence,* some experiments made by Mr.
 Emmett, in the preceding summer, on Gas,
 referring unquestionably to the author's letters
 in the Hull Rockingham, of the 19th April and
 10th May, 1817, and in the Hull Advertiser
 of the latter date, on the discovery and illumi-
 nating power of Oil Gas. The only work
 which Mr. Emmett has published in a separate
 volume, is his "Remarks on the late Count
 "Volney's new Researches into Ancient His-
 "tory," which appeared in 1823 ; but he has
 recently put forth proposals for publishing by
 subscription, a complete Work on the Mathema-
 tical Principles of Chemical Philosophy, which
 we may hope will soon be given to the scientific
 world.

* Vol. 49, p. 309.

The public owe the translation of Strass's ingenious Chart of History, which is to be seen in almost every public and private library in the kingdom, to Mr. WILLIAM BELL : this gentleman is one of our own merchants, and the son of the late Mr. William Bell, an eminent auctioneer in this town, and well known as the originator and promoter of various improvements. Strass's Chart was published by Mr. Bell, in 1810, with an explanatory Tract, under the title of " Descriptive Guide to the Stream of Time, or general outline of Universal History, Chronology, and Biography, at one view ; translated from the German of Frederick Strass, and continued down to the present year." This tract is not, however, strictly a translation, being only founded upon a similar tract by Strass, divested of circumstances which could neither have utility nor attraction in this country.* The late Rev. Richard Patrick eulogized this chart, in his " Notice" respecting it, already mentioned, wherein he describes it as being more useful than Priestley's two Charts of Biography and History. In the year 1810, Mr. Bell published " Die Deutsche Blumenlese ;" being a selection of pieces in prose and verse, from the most approved German authors ; intended to serve the advanced scholar as a progressive introduc-

* Brit. Crit. vol. 39, p. 541.

tion to the German language, and the admirers of continental literature with a series of agreeable and instructive reading.* Mr. Bell's name is enrolled in the list of members of this institution, and it is with pleasure that I announce his intention to read before the Society, in the course of the present session, an "Essay on Offertory Dishes, illustrative of three in Hull."

The Rev. ANTHONY NORMAN, A. B., Curate of Brailsford, is a native of Hull, and published, in 1825, "*Literæ Sacræ, or the doctrines of Moral Philosophy and Scriptural Christianity compared:*" he also published, in the following year, a work of a similar nature, entitled "*The necessity of a Revelation of the Being and Will of God, and the adaptation of the present Revelation to that necessity.*"

Of JOHN CROSSE, Esq., F. S. A., F. R. S. L., M. G. S., &c., and a native of this place, I may observe that, although his literary attainments were considerable, and were often made subservient to purposes of great utility to the town, the only work which entitles him to be placed on the list of authors—and which is indeed a valuable supplement to the *Histories of Music*, by Burney, Hawkins and others—is his "*Account of the Grand Musical Festival, held in September, 1823, in the Cathedral Church of York, &c.;*"

* Crit. Rev. 3rd Series, vol. 20, p. 445.

“ to which is prefixed, a Sketch of the rise and progress of Musical Festivals in Great Britain, with biographical and historical notes ;” in quarto, printed at York, in 1825.

As an able mathematician, I may mention the name of Mr. WILLIAM WISEMAN, a native of Hull, and gauger of His Majesty’s Customs at this port. He is well known as a constant contributor to the Ladies’ Diary. In 1821, he published “ A Treatise on Cask Gauging, or Cask Gauging as practised on the Legal Quays in Great Britain :” of this useful and scientific work, a second edition, adapted to the new Measures, is in preparation. In the volume of the Quarterly Journal of Science, Literature and Art, from July to December, 1827,* is inserted our author’s “ Rule for the correction of a Lunar Observation,” which has procured him the honor of having his name recorded by Dr. Pearson, in his list of those who have contributed to the means of ascertaining the longitude.†

The Rev. GEORGE KING, M. A., Rector of Whitwell, in Derbyshire, and son of the late Mr. Robert King, a merchant of this town, was born in the parish of Holy-Trinity. He was wholly educated at the Grammar School, under the late Rev. Joseph Milner, and proceeded thence imme-

* P. 135.

† “ Introduction to Practical Astronomy,” vol. 2, p. 619.

diately to Trinity College, Cambridge. Previously to taking his degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1784, he became a Wrangler, and was afterwards elected a Fellow of Trinity College. In 1801 he published a Sermon, which he had preached before the Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, at the Visitation held at Chesterfield, July 10, 1800, and which was printed "by request." He was made a Prebendary of Ely Cathedral in 1809, on the presentation of the Archbishop of Canterbury,—the stall having been, for that turn, an Archbishop's option.*

I may now mention the name of one whose unostentatious literary labours have conferred an important and lasting benefit on the members of the Subscription Library in this town, by the skilful manner in which he has executed the arduous undertaking of preparing a scientific catalogue of the books in that valuable establishment. It is scarcely necessary for me to state that the person to whom I allude is Mr. JOSEPH CLARKE, a native of Hull, and brother of the late Rev. Dr. Clarke, whom I have already had occasion to

* Mr. King departed this life, aged sixty-nine years, on the 5th of February last, at the house of his nephew, the Rev. Henry Venn, M. A., the present Incumbent of Drypool, in this neighbourhood. Although the latter gentleman could not be included in the above Address, in the enumeration of Hull Authors, the incidental introduction of his name in this note affords an opportunity of stating that he graduated in 1818, when he became a Wrangler; and that he was afterwards appointed Assistant Tutor of Queen's College.

notice. It is well known among us, that since the formation of the Subscription Library, in 1775, a considerable portion of the income of the Institution has been expended, under the judicious management of successive committees, in the purchase of standard works in every department of literature and science. Its shelves now contain nearly 15,000 volumes, which, however valuable in themselves, would, without arrangement, be little more than a mere chaotic mass of learning, "*rudis indigestaque moles!*" Through the means of Mr. Clarke's excellent catalogue, the rich store of varied information which they contain is laid open to the subscribers, and made accessible by every possible facility of reference. It has long been my conviction that the subscribers generally are not aware of the treasure they possess in Mr. Clarke's admirable catalogue, and it is therefore peculiarly gratifying to me to have the means of doing ample justice to the modest merit of its compiler, by adducing the testimony of the ablest and most enlightened of British bibliographers in favour of his labours : that testimony is now before me in a communication, with which I have been favoured, from the Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne, who is engaged in preparing a catalogue of the printed works in the British Museum. The liberality with which that gentleman has expressed his sentiments on the works of a fellow-

labourer, induces me to give his praise of our townsman in his own words, from his letter, to which I have referred, dated 20th September last :—

“The Catalogue of the Hull Subscription Library is one of the most valuable classed Catalogues, for its size, which has been offered to the public. Mr. Clarke has been eminently successful in tracing out the real names of the Authors or Editors of anonymous and pseudonymous works; and the labour which he must have encountered in this part of his undertaking, can only be appreciated by those who have been obliged to spend many a weary hour in similar researches. The Catalogue of the Hull Library is one of the very few modern catalogues which I constantly have at hand, at the British Museum, for reference; and rarely indeed am I disappointed when I have occasion to refer to it.”

As a literary man, distinguished for his varied talent, I must next mention THOMAS PERRONET THOMPSON, Esq., F.R.S., eldest son of the late Thomas Thompson, Esq., F.S.A., and a Lieut.-Colonel, unattached, in the army. He was the seventh Wrangler in 1802. Soon after quitting Cambridge, the navy attracted his attention, and he served for some time as a Midshipman on board of the *Isis*, Capt. Gambier. Having quitted the naval for the military service, he went out as a Lieutenant in the 95th Rifle Regiment, and was present at the attack made, in 1807, upon Buenos Ayres, under General Whitelock. He was shortly afterwards

made Governor of Sierra Leone, and held the appointment for about three years. He afterwards served in the peninsular war, and was engaged in the battle of Orthes, in Spain. In 1814, he went out to India, as a Lieutenant in the 17th Regiment of Dragoons, and remained there for some years. The intrepidity of his character was marked by his journey overland from India in 1821, accompanied by his lady and their infant son. His *Reminiscences* of their residence in the Persian Gulph, and the information he obtained, through the means of his fellow-traveller, on the interior of Oriental Families, to which none but a female could have access, are detailed in an interesting account introduced into the article in the *Westminster Review* for January 1826,* on Fraser's *Narrative of a Journey into Khorasan*, in the years 1821 and 1822. On Col. Thompson's return through Egypt, in the latter year, he brought with him a fine fragment, now deposited in the British Museum, of the tomb of Gornou, on the site of ancient Thebes, which had been discovered by Belzoni. Since his return to this country, he has devoted himself to literary pursuits. Of his works, which exhibit evident marks of genius, education, and originality of thought, many appeared at first in the *Westminster Review*, of which he became

* P. 203.

one of the principal proprietors in the year 1828; but nearly all of them have been re-printed, and several of them have passed through numerous editions. Among the articles in the *Westminster Review*, by Col. Thompson, are the following: viz.—“On the Instrument of Exchange,” (in the number for January, 1824, p. 171), re-published February, 1830, with additional observations appropriate to the period of re-publication;—on the “Catholic Question,” afterwards published separately, under the title of “The Catholic State Waggon,” (January, 1829, p. 1)—on “the ‘Greatest Happiness’ Principle,” (same number, p. 254, October, 1829, p. 526, and January, 1830, p. 246),—on “Slavery in the West Indies,” (October, 1829, p. 275) and a “Postscript” to that article, (January, 1830, p. 263)—on the “Colonization and Commerce of British India,” (October, 1829, p. 326)—on “Essays on the Pursuit of Truth,” (same number, p. 477)—on “Free Trade,” (January, 1830, p. 138) and on “Radical Reform,” (same number, p. 222.)*

* The number for January last, of the *Westminster Review*, contains the following articles by Col. Thompson; viz. “Defensive Force,” (p. 1); “East-India Trade,” (p. 93), and “Machine Breaking,” (p. 191); the last two of which have been re-printed: and in the number for the present month, (April) the article entitled “Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society,” (p. 261); “Parliamentary Reform,” (p. 440); and “Poland and France,” (p. 507) are from his pen: the article on Parliamentary Reform has also been re-printed.

All of these, with "The True Theory of Rent," and the "Catechism on the Corn Laws," likewise by Col. Thompson, have been printed as pamphlets. He has also recently published "Instructions to my daughter for playing on the Enharmonic Guitar;" and "The first Book of Euclid's Elements, with alterations and familiar notes."

I may close my account of living native authors with the name of the Rev. ROBERT GEE, M. A., Rector of Thornton in Craven, and perpetual Curate of Tor-moham and Lockington, and late Fellow of Catharine-Hall, Cambridge. Mr. Gee graduated B. A. in 1807, as tenth Wrangler. He preached a Masonic Sermon in the parish church of St. Hiliers, in the island of Jersey, before the brethren of the Lodge Harmony, on the Festival of St. John the Evangelist, the 27th of December, 1816, which was afterwards printed at the request of the Lodge; and on the 16th of February following, he preached another Sermon, which was afterwards published, under the title of "The Enquiry 'What is Truth?' answered from Scripture and the Articles of the Church of England." He subsequently published, in France, during a temporary residence in that country, "A Funeral Sermon, preached to the English congregation at Tours, April 1, 1821," which passed through two editions, and was also

translated into French, by one of the French clergy. His last literary production appeared under the title of "A Funeral Sermon on the death of his late most excellent Majesty George the Fourth, preached at the parish church of Tor-moham, in the county of Devon, on the evening of Tuesday, July 15, 1830."

I have next to mention the name of one of the Vice-Presidents of this institution, GEORGE FIELDING, Esq., a native of Ripponden, in the neighbourhood of Halifax: for the last thirty-seven years Mr. Fielding has been in extensive practice in this town, as a surgeon; but, notwithstanding his professional engagements, he has, during his residence among us, been an active member of various literary associations, and science has, at all times, found in him a zealous supporter. He published, in 1813, a volume of "Surgical Cases with practical Observations;" and, in 1822, "A Case of transverse Fracture of the Patella, in which bony union was procured." In addition to these publications, Mr. Fielding has communicated Essays, at different times, to various Medical Journals; viz. one, about thirty years ago, to the London Medical and Physical Journal, "On the use of Digitalis in Hooping-Cough;"* another, which appeared in the second volume of

* Vol. 5, p. 141.

the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions of Edinburgh, "On the use of a New Substance for securing divided Arteries in surgical operations;"* and another, to the London Medical Gazette, "On a case of ulcerated Cancer cured," which was printed in the number of that work for August, 1829.

Among our living Divines there are two, who, though strangers to us by birth, have so long exercised among us the duties of their sacred function, that we may fairly claim them as our townsmen: I allude to the Rev. THOMAS DIKES, LL. B., and the Rev. JOHN SCOTT, M. A. The former, a native of Ipswich, is deservedly popular as a preacher. He first published, in 1798, a Sermon, delivered in this town, in his own church of St. John, on the 20th of November in that year, being the day appointed for a general Thanksgiving, entitled "The Effects of Irreligion;" and he afterwards published another Sermon, also preached in his own church, on the 22nd of January, 1804, "On the abounding of open Profligacy and Immorality." His Strictures on Mr. Hill's pamphlet, on the proceedings concerning the Roman Catholics, were published in 1807; and in 1811, he printed a Sermon, which he had preached, entitled—"The fatal tendency of Lewdness to corrupt the Morals,

* Vol. 2, p. 340.

“exposed; and the establishment of a Female
 “Penitentiary recommended to the Inhabitants
 “of Hull;” and another, in the same year,
 delivered in St. Paul’s Church, at Leeds, on the
 death of the Rev. Miles Atkinson, minister of that
 church.—Mr. SCOTT, a most able and learned
 Divine, was born at Ravenstone, near Stoke, in
 Buckinghamshire. He took his degree of B.A.,
 at Cambridge, in 1799, and became a Wrangler,
 on his examination. Soon after quitting the Uni-
 versity, he accepted the curacy of St. John’s
 Church, in this town. As the cause which
 influenced him in making this place his re-
 sidence may not be generally known, I shall
 state it in his own words:—“It was at a very
 “early age,” says he, “that I first conceived,
 “from the memoir of William Howard, of North
 “Ferriby, a veneration for the name of Joseph
 “Milner, and a wish to become connected with
 “Hull. When about to enter into holy orders,
 “I had accepted a title in a remote part of the
 “country—in Somersetshire: but it was pro-
 “posed to me, and with some reluctance acceded
 “to on my part, to receive instead of it a nomi-
 “nation to the curacy of St. John’s, in Hull.
 “This has fixed my lot in life. A year and a
 “half afterwards, I was appointed to the same
 “vicarage of North Ferriby, the same lectureship
 “in the principal church at Hull, and the same

“ mastership of the Grammar School, which
 “ Mr. Milner had held so long. The situations
 “ are independent of each other ; and the last of
 “ the three I resigned some years ago : the others
 “ I still retain.”*—Mr. Scott gained, in 1802,
 the Cambridge Hulsean prize, for the best Essay
 “ on the Internal Evidences of Christianity,”
 which was printed in the following year. He
 published, in 1807, his Sermon “ on the Im-
 “ portance of the Sabbath, with Appendices on
 “ Societies for the Suppression of Vice, and on
 “ Sunday Evening Lectures ;” in 1809, his “ Six
 “ Sermons on Baptism, Confirmation, and the
 “ Lord’s Supper ;” in 1810, a Sermon on the
 “ Fatal Consequences of Licentiousness ;” and
 since, several other single Sermons, viz.—one
 for the benefit of the Bible Society, entitled “ The
 “ Nations imploring the Word of Life,” exhibit-
 ing an epitome of the Society’s Reports and
 Correspondence ; another, preached on the 8th
 April, 1811, before the Driffeld Union Society,
 entitled “ The origin, nature, and effects of true
 “ Religion ;” another, preached in 1814, to the
 British prisoners of war returned from France ;
 another, in 1816, on the author’s entering on the
 Living of St. Mary’s ; another, in 1819, “ on Bible
 “ Associations ;” another, entitled “ Preparation

* “ The History of the Church of Christ, &c. by John Scott, M. A.
 &c.” 1826.—*Pref.* p. xi.

“ for Death ; preached at St. John’s Church, Hull,
 “ December 5, 1819, on occasion of the death of
 “ Mrs. Wawn ;” another, preached in London,
 before the Prayer Book and Homily Society,
 entitled “ On speaking as the Oracles of God ;”
 and another, preached in 1827, before the
 Corporation of this town. In 1811, Mr. Scott
 published “ The Christian Minister’s serious and
 “ affectionate Address to Persons presenting
 “ a Child to be baptized ;” and, in 1815,
 his “ Letter to the Bishop of Lincoln, upon
 “ the subject of the attack made by his Lord-
 “ ship upon the British and Foreign Bible So-
 “ ciety ;” and also his “ Inquiry into the
 “ Effect of Baptism, according to the sense of
 “ the Scriptures and of the Church of England,
 “ in answer to Dr. Mant’s two tracts on Regene-
 “ ration and Conversion,” which latter work was
 followed, in 1817, by “ a Defence of the Inqui-
 “ ry ; in answer to the Rev. Dr. Laurence.”*
 In 1822, Mr. Scott published the “ Life of the
 “ Rev. Thomas Scott,” his father ; and he
 afterwards edited “ Letters and Papers of the
 “ Rev. Thomas Scott, with occasional Ob-
 “ servations ;” in one volume octavo ; and the
 “ Works of the Rev. Thomas Scott, (ex-
 “ clusive of his Commentary) with a copious

* Dr. Mant is now Bishop of Down and Connor ; and Dr. Laurence,
 Archbishop of Cashel,

“Index, in ten volumes octavo.” Mr. Scott is engaged in a Continuation of Milner’s Church History, of which two volumes have already appeared.* The opinion of the public, in favor of his works, has been unequivocally testified by the numerous editions through which many of them have passed.

In the list of our honorary members is inscribed the name of WILLIAM SPENCE, Esq., F.L.S., M.W.S.E. Mr. Spence, who is a native of Bishop Burton, near Beverley, was for many years, a resident in this town. He served an apprenticeship to Messrs. Carlill, Greenwood, and Co., who were considerable merchants here, and afterwards, on the establishment of the Hull Rockingham, he became the first editor of that weekly journal. He held the office about a year, and was soon afterwards succeeded by the Rev. George Lee, the present editor, and a principal proprietor of the paper.† Mr. Spence soon afterwards commenced those literary labours which have since, upon different occasions,

* The third volume of Mr. Scott’s Continuation, being the eighth of the Church History, has been published since the above Address was delivered.

† The author conceives that he should justly expose himself to censure if he were not to avail himself of the opportunity, which the above casual introduction of Mr. Lee’s name affords him, to bear testimony to that gentleman’s indefatigable zeal in the cause of literature and science. The Subscription Library, the Botanic Garden, the Public Rooms, the Mechanics’ Institute, and various other establishments in the town, which tend to the melioration of society, by combining rational amusement

and on various subjects, afforded instruction and amusement to his readers. In 1807, he appeared before the public as the author of a well-written pamphlet, entitled "The radical cause of the present distress of the West-India Planters pointed out, and the inefficacy of the measures which have been hitherto proposed for relieving them demonstrated." But his reputation, as a political economist, was chiefly established by the publication, in the following year, of his celebrated work "Britain independent of Commerce," which has passed through numerous editions. The able manner in which he treated his subject, and the forcible arguments which he adduced in favour of his adopted theory, attracted the attention of the public. The spirited answer to the work, by Mr. James Mill, in his "Commerce defended," and the attacks made upon it, by the Edinburgh reviewers and others, served only to augment the fame of its author. Within the same year, Mr. Spence replied to these attacks, in a work entitled "Agriculture the source of the Wealth of Britain." But political economy was not the only pursuit which occupied Mr. Spence's atten-

with the means of obtaining information and instruction, have invariably had his steady support: but it is only to those who have been associated with him on committees for the promotion of such objects, that the extent of his personal exertions and of his sacrifice of time, for the public benefit, can be duly appreciated.

tion ;—on the 19th December, 1809, a paper, entitled “ A Monograph of the British species of “ the genus *Choleva*,” which he had communicated to the Linnæan Society, was read before that scientific body ;* on the 18th July, 1811, he addressed a letter to the Editor of the *Rockingham*, which was inserted in that paper, on the pleasures and advantages to be derived from the establishment of a Botanic Garden, then projected, at this place ;† and, in December, 1811, his paper, containing “ Observations on the “ disease in Turnips termed, in Holderness, “ ‘Fingers and Toes,’ ” which was afterwards printed, was read before the Holderness Agricultural Society. In 1812, he wrote a paper “ On an Insect which is occasionally very

* *Trans. Linn. Soc.*, vol. 11, p. 123.

† For the institution of the Hull Botanic Garden, the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood are indebted to John Cowham Parker, Esq., F.H.S., a most able and zealous cultivator of the science of Botany. The late Dr. Alderson, in his address from the chair, at the first meeting of the Subscribers, justly ascribed to that gentleman all the merit of having laid the foundation of an Establishment so creditable to the town, and so favourable to the study which it was intended to promote. “ For this plan of a Botanic Garden,” said Dr. Alderson, “ which I have “ now to propose, we are indebted to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. J. C. “ Parker, who has succeeded in obtaining the sanction of the most respectable part of the town, and I have no doubt he will eventually have the “ pleasure of seeing it prosper ; its management cannot be in better hands ; “ and I trust he will, by your approbation this day, be induced to continue “ his exertions in order to complete it.” Mr. Spence’s Letter and the Addresses of Dr. Alderson and Mr. Parker to the Subscribers were published, together with the Report of the Provisional Committee and the Laws of the Institution, as a pamphlet, in 1812.

“injurious to Fruit Trees;” and, in 1814, another, on “Vulgar Errors among Gardeners, respecting Insects being destroyed by Cold;” both of which were printed in the Transactions of the Horticultural Society.* His “Objections against the Corn Bill refuted; and the necessity of this measure to the vital interests of every class of the community, demonstrated,” written while he was President of the Holderness Agricultural Society, appeared before the public in 1815; and, in 1822, that pamphlet, with “Britain independent of Commerce,” and “Agriculture the source of the Wealth of Britain,” were published in one octavo volume, with the addition of the author’s “Speech on the East-India Trade, with prefatory Remarks on the causes and cure of our present Distresses, as originating from neglect of principles laid down in these” [the preceding] “works.” The most popular and interesting of Mr. Spence’s publications is one which he brought out in conjunction with his friend, the Rev. WILLIAM KIRBY, B.A., F.R. and L.S., and of which the first volume appeared in 1815, under the title of “Introduction to Entomology; or Elements of the Natural History of Insects.” The second volume was published in 1817, but the completion of the work was delayed on account of the continued indisposition

* Vol. 2, pp. 25 and 148.

of Mr. Spence, whose health became so much impaired as to oblige him, about eleven years ago, to quit Hull for the South of England: the publication of the third volume did not take place until the year 1825, nor that of the fourth and last volume until the following year. Mr. Spence has passed the last five years, with his family, on the continent; and, during that period, he has communicated to his friend, Mr. Loudon, the editor of the “Gardener’s Magazine,” and the “Magazine of Natural History,” the following interesting Essays, which are to be found in those periodicals, viz. “Remarks on the Education “and Amusements of the Lower Classes,” dated from “Brussels, Feb. 26, 1829;”* “Observations relative to Dr. Carus’s discovery of the “Circulation of the Blood in Insects,” dated from “Dresden, August 28, 1829;”† “Remarks on planting Trees and Shrubs in masses “of one species,” dated from “Florence, December 22, 1829;”‡ and “Notes on the Weather at Florence, during the past Winter”—also dated from “Florence, April 2, 1830.”|| Besides these communications, Mr. Spence has made other minor contributions to Mr. Loudon’s Magazines,

* Gard. Mag., vol. 5, p. 125.

† Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. 1, p. 48.

‡ Gard. Mag., vol. 6, p. 408.

|| Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. 3, p. 374.

which have appeared at different times, under the signature of "W. S." and "Note of a Friend."*

Mr. WILLIAM HENDRY, a native of Patrington, who has long been a resident in this town, has produced a book of considerable practical utility and merit, in his "Method of calculating the value of Life-Annuities, Assurances, Fines payable on the renewing of Leases, &c., for terms of years certain and for Lives, with a large collection of Tables, &c." printed in Hull, in 1820.

Mr. ISAAC WILSON, who was born at Eggleston, in the county of Durham, has identified himself with this town, not only by a residence among us, during the last thirty years, but from his having, since his first settlement in Hull, in the year 1800, had the editorial management of the Hull Advertiser, a weekly journal of acknowledged reputation and literary merit. Mr. Wilson is the author of a poem, which appeared in 1802, under the title of "The Infidel and Christian Philosophers ; or the last hours of Voltaire and Addison contrasted." He afterwards pub-

* In the Rockingham of the 2nd of this month (April) there is inserted a letter from Mr. Spence, containing some brief observations on the Corn Laws and the Currency, dated from "Pisa, Feb. 16, 1831." It is addressed to the writer's intelligent friend, Mr. William Stickney, of Ridgmont, in Holderness, an Honorary Member of the Society before whom the above Essay was read.

lished "A Letter to Daniel Sykes, Esq., A.M.,
 "Barrister at Law, respecting the Proceedings at
 "a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Hull Sub-
 "scription-Library, in January, 1812," for circu-
 lation among the subscribers to that institution
 only; and he has recently brought out a Col-
 lection of Essays and Poems, entitled "Miscel-
 "lanies, in prose and verse; consisting of the
 "Inspector, a periodical paper, and Poems,
 "chiefly published in the Hull Advertiser." This
 collection, which includes the Infidel and
 Christian Philosophers, was printed last year,
 in a handsome octavo volume, containing 360
 pages.

Among those who, during a temporary resi-
 dence here, have added their names to the list of
 Hull authors, I may mention JAMES KENNEDY,
 Esq., LL.B., who was born on the 15th July,
 1798, at Fort Victoria, in India, of which place
 his father, General Kennedy, C. B., had, at that
 time, the command. Immediately after being
 called to the Bar, in June, 1821, Mr. Kennedy
 selected this town, where he had received his
 early education, as his place of residence: he
 remained here nearly four years, during which
 time he published, in 1823, "An Address to the
 "Inhabitants of Hull and the neighbourhood, on
 "the formation of the Hull and East-riding
 "Association for the mitigation and gradual

“ Abolition of Slavery.” Previously to quitting Hull, in 1825, Mr. Kennedy published the “ New Bankrupt Act, with notes,” of which a second edition was printed in the following year ; and, in 1826, he brought out an able work “ on Juries.” He last appeared, as an author, in 1827, in a pamphlet entitled “ England and Venice compared,” which may be considered as supplemental to his “ Address,” printed at Hull.* Mr. Kennedy had the honour of filling the situation of President of the Subscription Library in this town, in the year 1824.

MR. THOMAS BUCHANAN, C.M., M.W.S.E., &c. a native of Edinburgh, has, for the last eleven years, practised as a surgeon and aurist, in this town. He lectured at Glasgow, in 1816, on the Anatomy of the Organs of Vision and Hearing ; and since his residence among us, he has published the following works connected with his profession, viz. a “ Guide to Acoustic Surgery,” in 1823 ; “ Illustrations of Acoustic Surgery,” in 1825 ; “ Physiological Illustrations of the Organ of Hearing,” in 1828 ; and “ An Essay on a new mode of Treatment for diseased Joints, and the non-union of Fracture,” in the same year.

* A new monthly periodical work, of which the first number appeared in February last, under the title of “ The Library of the Fine Arts,” is understood to be under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Kennedy, by whom all the original articles in the first number, with the exception only of two, are said to have been written.

This town has recently lost a respectable member of the medical profession in JOSEPH AYRE, Esq., M.D., who is now practising as a physician in the metropolis.* He was a native of Lynn, in Norfolk; and having settled here in 1808, he continued to practise among us during a period of about sixteen years. While a resident here, he published, in 1818, his “Essay on Marasmus;” and, in 1821, his “Practical Observations on those disorders of the Liver, and other Organs of Digestion, which produce the several forms and varieties of the Bilious Complaint;” this was, in fact, a second and enlarged edition of the Essay on Marasmus. Dr. Ayre quitted Hull in 1824; and, in the following year, he published his “Researches into the nature and treatment of Dropsy,” which has considerably increased his professional reputation.

In concluding this part of my address, I may remark, that if individuals, by the acquisition of academic honors, can confer lustre on the places to which they owe their birth, then may Hull be justly proud of the names of three youths—Turner, Cankrien,† and Cooper—which were all

* Dr. Ayre has returned to Hull, since the above Address was delivered, with the intention of resuming the practice of his profession in this town.

† In Taylor and Phillips’ Philosophical Magazine for November, 1830, (vol. 8, p. 321) there is an article “On the Problems of the Calculus of Variations; by Hugh-Ker Cankrien, Esq., M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, communicated by the author;” in which he has simplified the

found in the list of Wranglers on the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, at Cambridge, in the year 1827.* Rarely indeed can it occur that a single provincial town should be able to contribute at one time, from the families of its own merchants, such an accumulation of talent as must have been required to place

common method of solution, by showing that these problems may be naturally arranged into two classes, the easier of which may be solved by a process resembling that made use of in the Differential Calculus, for the solution of the common problems of Maxima and Minima; and the other and more difficult class, partly by the same process and partly by a subsidiary process, which Mr. Cankrien has devised, for completing the former process, when applied to the solution of the second class of problems. The equations which are thus obtained are the same as those deduced by the common method.

* In paying tribute to the talents of those who have taken distinguished honors at Cambridge, it would not be justifiable wholly to omit the name of a deceased native of this town, the late Rev. JOHN ESCREET, M. A. Although this pious individual could scarcely be included in the above enumeration of "Hull Authors," his literary acquirements will sanction the following short notice respecting him, extracted from an interesting Memoir of his Life, by the Rev. Thomas Webster, M. A., published in 12mo., in 1823. Mr. Escreet, who was born here on the 1st August, 1796, was placed, at the age of eight years, under the tuition of the Rev. John Scott, then master of the Grammar School, and afterwards remained under the care of that learned Divine, as a private pupil, until his removal to Cambridge. He commenced his residence at Trinity College, in 1813, and at the time of taking his degree, in January, 1818, his name was found in the list of Wranglers. He proceeded M. A., in 1822, previously to which time, he had become a member of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. On the 8th of March, 1823, when only in his 26th year, he departed this life at Stisted, near Baintree, where he had officiated as Curate from October, 1820, until the time of his death. Two of his Sermons, one preached at St. Mary's, Hull, in October, 1822, and the other written during his last illness, and never preached, are printed at the close of the "Memoir," (pp. 107 and 121,) from which the foregoing account is taken.

those three gentlemen in the distinguished and enviable rank to which they were raised by the University, as the reward of their labours.

Gentlemen,—The facts which I have submitted to you form a part only of the literary history of this town. I have been obliged, from a fear of intruding too much upon your time and patience, to omit the names of several persons whom I might otherwise have mentioned, to complete that history ;* but the long list which I

* Among the names omitted above may be mentioned those of the following deceased persons :—viz. GEORGE HADLEY, Esq., who, during a temporary residence here, published, in 1788, his “ New and complete History of the Town and County of the Town of Kingston-upon-Hull ;” and, afterwards, a Novel, printed here, entitled “ Argal ; or, the Silver Devil ;” in two volumes, 12mo., being an imitation of Chrysal ; or, the Adventures of a Guinea ;—THOMAS HODGSON, jun., Esq., the author of “ Poems, by Nobody, jun. ;” the Rev. JOHN WALTHAM, M.A., late Rector of Darlaston, in Staffordshire, a native of Hull, and the author of “ A short Memoir of the Life and dying Experience of the Right Hon. Jane, Countess of Burford, who departed this life July 18, 1800 ;” (see Obituary for July, 1815, to Gent. Mag., vol. 85, part ii., p. 89).—The Rev. JOHN HAWKSLEY, also born here, who published a Sermon “ preached at Aldermanbury Postern, London Wall, on Sunday, March 21, 1813 ; occasioned by the death of the Rev. Edward Williams, D.D., Theological Tutor in the Dissenting College, at Rotherham, Yorkshire ;” and likewise of the following Authors of Sermons published here during the residence in the town of their respective writers :—viz. the Rev. JAMES LYONS ; the Rev. GEORGE PAYNE, M.A. ; the Rev. JOHN SLACK ; the Rev. JOSEPH BENSON ; the Rev. THOMAS FINCH ; the Rev. SAMUEL BARNARD ; the Rev. WILLIAM PENDERED ; and others. After the lapse of a century, it may perhaps be difficult to ascertain whether the names “ Abba Downe” and “ J. Megg,” affixed to Poetical Communications, to the Gent.’s Mag., in answer to an “ Epigram “ on the Hull Beauties,” (vol. 4, pp. 501 and 502,) were real or assumed ; at all events the articles themselves may afford some amusement, and will give to those who may wish to make the comparison, an oppor-

have already brought before you, of meritorious men as authors, must, while it flatters our local

tunity of contrasting the language of adulation of the fair sex, in those times, with that of their eulogy at the present day. To the list of living Authors may be added the names of Mr. THOMAS WALKER, who, for about eight years, pursued his profession of a portrait painter, in this town, and who, during that time, published, in 1810, an ingenious "Treatise on the Art of Flying, by mechanical means, &c.;" Mr. HUGH-KER FOSTER, a native of Hull, and the author of a small volume, published anonymously, in 1828, under the title of "Parnassian Leaves; containing Hal Denys' Wanderings, and other Poems;" Mr. WILLIAM WOOLLEY, also a native, who has entitled himself to the thanks of his fellow-townsmen, for having carefully brought together, in one octavo volume, (printed in 1830) "A Collection of Statutes relating to the Town of Kingston-upon-Hull, the County of the same Town, and the Parish of Sculcoates, in the county of York;" the Rev. JOHN MORLEY, the author of several Sermons, printed here; the Rev. SAMUEL LANE, the author of "The Ambassador of Peace, from the Prince of Life to Zion's Citizens; containing the Life and Experience of the Author, as a Christian; his call to the Ministry, &c." and of other religious works; Mr. JOHN JACKSON, who printed in 1829, "A Treatise on the capability of our Eastern Possessions to produce those Articles of Consumption, and Raw Material for British Manufacture, for which we chiefly depend on foreign nations; and the incalculable advantages of a Free Trade to and Settlement in India, to all classes of His Majesty's subjects:" and Mr. JAMES FORNERI, a native of Italy, who has, for the last six years, taught the languages of his own country and of France, in this town, and who, in addition to some poetical effusions, in Italian, previously printed here, has recently published two political pamphlets, one entitled "Remarques sur l'Italie," and the other "Strenna e capo d'anno al popolo Italiano DIALOGO POLITICO su l'Italia, tra Pasquino e Marforio. Roma Gen. 1831." The printing of the above Address calls upon its author to advert in this note to the literary labours of some of the members of the Society, before which it was read. The Gentleman's Magazine (vol. 95, part 1, p. 395), and Loudon's Magazine of Natural History (vol. 3, pp. 147, 148, 187, 194, and 195) contain communications from an active member, THOMAS THOMPSON, Esq., the present President of the Hull Subscription Library, and a brother of the late Benjamin Thompson, Esq.; and the latter work, (vol. 3, p. 239) as well as other periodicals, has received contributions, at different times, from the Curator of the Institution, WILLIAM-HEY DIKES, Esq., a gentleman whose unremitting endeavours to promote the progress of Science, and the cultivation of the Fine Arts, merit the warmest praise and gratitude,

prejudices, fully satisfy us all that Hull possesses at least a due proportion of literary genius, and that we have among us a sufficient stock of talent, not only to preserve but to exalt our fair fame and reputation.* It only remains, there-

not only of the Society, of which he is an invaluable member, but of the town at large. A pamphlet, now ready to issue from the press, entitled "China Trade; containing the entire substance of the Evidence laid before the House of Commons, in the Session of 1830; extracted and condensed from the Report of the Committee; for commercial and political uses; by THOMAS JOHN BUCKTON, Honorary Secretary of the Hull Committee on the India and China Trades;" and another, published anonymously, by his brother, Mr. EDWARD BUCKTON, in 1815, under the title of a "Collection of conflicting Opinions upon the Corn Question, extracted from the writings of the most eminent Economists, and contrasted, in parallel columns, with notes and observations;" exhibit proofs of much ability and great industry in their respective authors, both of whom are natives of the town, and effective members of the Society. To the former, Mr. THOMAS JOHN BUCKTON, the Institution is under great obligations for the zeal and attention with which his duties, as joint secretary with Mr. RICHARD NORTHEN, are discharged. It would be an unjustifiable omission, to close this note without acknowledging the valuable assistance afforded to the Society, by those Gentlemen of the public Press, whose names are enrolled in the list of its members. To them is fairly due, the merit not only of contributing their share of information on the various topics brought before its meetings for discussion, but of augmenting the reputation of the Institution, by giving publicity to its transactions in judicious and well-arranged abridgments of its proceedings. One of them, Mr. WILLIAM GAWTRESS, the editor of the Hull Advertiser, is the author of "A Practical Introduction to the Science of Short Hand, on the general principles of the late Dr. Byrom:" of this work a third edition has just been published; and it is certainly not an extravagant praise of its author to say that, although his extraordinary talent in the practical exercise of the art, which his little book professes to teach, may be equalled, it can scarcely be surpassed.

* The author is not without fear that he may be accused of want of gallantry, in omitting to mention the writers among the Fair Sex, of whom his native town may boast; but, were he to do so, strict justice might, perhaps, call upon him to assign the foremost place in the rank of

fore, for us to consider whether the constitution and regulations of our Society be capable of improvement or not. Its objects are of such a general nature as to afford the most ample scope for bringing before us information of every description, in connection with literature and science, whether emanating from the philosopher, the scholar, the artist, or the mechanic. With respect to the admission of members, regard seems chiefly, and, as I think, properly, to be paid to respectability of character and deportment. Hence we find, among our associates, persons of various professions and callings, each bringing with him a stock of knowledge peculiarly within his own province; and hence the Society may hope to possess, among its members, information connected, in a greater or less degree, with every branch of literature, the sciences and the arts.

“ For since the claims

“ Of social life to different labours urge

“ The active powers of man, with wise intent

“ The hand of nature on peculiar minds

“ Imprints a different bias, and to each

“ Decrees its province in the common toil.”

talent to a near and dear relative of his own. In forbearing, therefore, from motives of delicacy, to gratify his fraternal partiality, by expatiating on the merits of Mrs. STRUTT, whose works, though mostly published without her name, are yet well known in the literary world, it will be seen that he is consequently under the necessity of being silent with respect to other gifted Ladies, to whose abilities he should otherwise have been proud to avail himself of the present opportunity of paying tribute.

The diversity of pursuits of our different members might, at first view, appear likely to militate against that general interest which every subject, submitted to our consideration, ought to excite among us ; but experience has shown the contrary to be the case. The various essays which have been read at our table, have been listened to, by every class of auditors, with an attention fully confirming the truth of Cicero's observation—that the Arts are linked together as by a chain, and are united by a kindred feeling in one common cause. “ Etenim omnes artes, quæ ad humanitatem pertinent, habent quoddam commune vinculum, et quasi cognatione quadam inter se continentur.” Assuming then that we are right, in requiring no other qualification for admission into our Society than respectability of character, and in placing reliance on the implied love of science which it is fair to infer must be possessed by those who manifest a desire to become members of our Institution, it only remains for us to consider whether the mode of conducting the business of our ordinary meetings be capable of improvement, so as more effectually to promote the objects of the Society, and to secure its permanence.

The agency through which societies like ours are made to operate advantageously, consists in a properly regulated excitement of the rational

faculties: when it is considered that the vast powers of the human mind place every description of knowledge within its grasp, it might, on a cursory view, appear singular that the acquisition of knowledge should not be governed by some inherent and self-acting principle, wholly unconnected with, and independent of, external causes. It is, however, a wise ordination that the desire to acquire information should be regulated by the progress of civilization, and that incentives of some description should be actually necessary to call into operation that faculty, by which the human race is distinguished from the brute creation. In tracing the progress of man, from a savage to a social state, we find that to the stimulus created by his natural wants, we owe the invention of those Arts which contribute to the prolongation of life and to the increase of our ordinary comforts. The cultivation of literature and the polite arts, resulting from civilization and social intercourse, has given birth to a variety of imaginary wants, which, although relating solely to the intellectual part of man's nature, equally demand supply and gratification, in order to make up the full portion of that happiness which we are capable of enjoying :—these self-created wants, in an advanced state of society, operate as powerfully in exciting the mental faculties—though with a different result—as

the more limited but absolute physical necessities of man influence his conduct in his uncivilized state.

Our artificial wants may indeed be said to have put the whole range of science and the arts into requisition, to minister to their indulgence, and to furnish us with the elegances and the luxuries of life. We all feel and admit that there is something delightful in the acquisition of knowledge ; and yet how few would ever taste the superior pleasures arising from intellectual gratification, if no external causes existed to bring the faculties of the mind into action.

It is one of the advantages of large towns, that they frequently draw together, in friendly collision, men of genius and information, who, by their example and encouragement, afford incitement to mental industry and exertion among the rising generation, by which they may be led on to endless rational enjoyment. These reflections will assist us in solving the question, whether any alteration can beneficially be made in the order and management of our proceedings.—To me, I freely confess, it does not appear that any essential change is requisite : the reading of essays is evidently so conducive to the well-being, if not to the existence, of a society like ours, that every encouragement should be given to this part of

our transactions ;—by means of these essays, various important and interesting subjects, combined frequently with much original information, have been brought before the Society, in a digested and popular form. Whether it be equally desirable to encourage the discussions, which usually follow the reading of the evening's paper, may possibly admit of some doubt ; my own opinion is decidedly favourable to a well-regulated discussion ; and indeed I may refer to the past and present state of several of the metropolitan Chartered Societies, in proof of the necessity of having some kind of oral communication among the members, to keep up the interest of such societies as ours.

The Royal Society, founded in 1663, with the comprehensive object of “ promoting natural knowledge,”—and the Society of Antiquaries of London, founded in 1751, monopolized, for many years, the whole field of science and the lore of “ the olden time ;” but a kind of apathy having come over them, new associations of literary and scientific men were formed, for the cultivation of separate and distinct branches of knowledge. Thus, in 1788, a few zealous individuals, conceiving that the study of Botany did not obtain from the Royal Society that attention which its utility and importance were thought to demand, founded the Linnæan Society, which was incor-

porated by royal charter in 1802. Recent discoveries in Geology created, among its admirers, an enthusiasm which, being incompatible with the measured movements of the Royal Society, led to the formation, in 1813, of a distinct association for the cultivation of that science alone; while the higher class of astronomers, and the promoters of polite literature have, within a few years past, united themselves into bodies, devoted to their immediate pursuits—the former of whom were incorporated in 1820, under the name of the Astronomical Society,* while the latter received their charter of incorporation in 1823, under the appellation of the Royal Society of Literature. It is not necessary to inquire how far, in so ample a space as the metropolis, and in the present state of science, the division of labour, if the term may be so applied, by the formation of these different branch-societies, is likely to be attended with advantage: it is sufficient for our purpose to be acquainted with the fact, that the Royal Society and the Society of Antiquaries, jealous of these desertions, and anxious to afford some relief to the monotony of their own proceedings, have allowed, of late, the introduction of coffee, at the close of their ordinary meetings, in the hope that, by forming *Conversazioni* of literary men, with

* The council of this Society has been recently engaged to revise the Nautical Almanack.

congenial tastes, they might revive that zeal and industry which once animated the labours of those valuable and respectable institutions. The Geological Society has ventured a step further: possessing “all the freshness, the vigour, and the ardour of youth, in the pursuit of a youthful science, “it has succeeded,” says Mr. Babbage, in his spirited *Reflections on the Decline of Science in England*, “in a most difficult experiment, that of “having an oral discussion on the subject of “each paper read at its meetings.”

Dr. Fitton, F.R.S. and P.G.S., in his address, delivered in February, 1828, has given such an interesting and convincing account of these discussions, and of the utility to be derived from them, that I should do injustice to him and to the subject, were I to attempt to abridge it. After congratulating the society on the good feeling by which its meetings had always been characterized, he speaks of the “self-command “that” (to use his own language) “renders “both agreeable and instructive the conversations “(I will not call them discussions—much less “debates) with which it is now our practice to “follow up the reading of memoirs at our table, “and which have given to our evening meetings “a character more like that of social intercourse “in a private circle, than of the formal proceedings of a public body: This practice I know

“has been a subject of doubt to many who wish
 “well to our institution, and do not undervalue
 “the personal character and disposition of our
 “members. But so long as our conversations
 “are carried on with the urbanity by which they
 “have hitherto been distinguished,—while it is
 “the wish of those who share in them to give or
 “to receive information, and not to shine—and
 “the object is not victory but truth—there seems
 “to be no reason to apprehend any very serious
 “injury from the continuance of our geological
 “warfare.”

Mr. Babbage, again, speaks thus of the discussions of the Geological Society :—“To say of
 “these discussions that they are very entertain-
 “ing, is the least part of the praise which is due
 “to them ; they are generally very instructive,
 “and sometimes bring together isolated facts in
 “the science, which, though insignificant when
 “separate, mutually illustrate each other, and
 “mutually lead to important conclusions :” he
 adds, very properly, that the “continuance of
 “these discussions evidently depends upon the
 “taste, the temper, and the good sense of the
 “speaker ;” and he then gives the following
 excellent rules with respect to their manage-
 ment—“The things to be avoided are chiefly
 “verbal criticisms—praise of each other beyond
 “its reasonable limits—and contests for victory :

“ this latter is, perhaps, the most important of the
 “ three, both for the interests of society and of
 “ truth.” With this advice, and the example of
 the Geological Society before us, we can have
 no reason to apprehend any danger from our
 oral discussions : so long as they are under the
 regulation of sound judgment and good sense,
 they must be beneficial ; they not only afford
 the means of bringing before the Society infor-
 mation in a detached form, but they furnish an
 opportunity of cultivating that useful habit, which
 can only be acquired by practice, of speaking
 before popular assemblies, without hesitation or
 embarrassment. We have only to guard our
 discussions against the introduction of party
 feelings and personal hostility, as derogatory
 to the character of our Society, which pro-
 fesses to have for its object, the calm investiga-
 tion of truth.

“ Preserve me from the thing I dread and hate,
 “ A duel in the form of a debate ;
 “ The clash of argument, and jar of words,
 “ Worse than the mortal brunt of rival swords,
 “ Decide no question with their tedious length ;
 “ For opposition gives opinion strength.”

Gentlemen, we are now, I trust, on the eve of
 becoming domiciled in a new and elegant build-
 ing, which will afford us ample space for all our
 wants.

Our Society has flourished, even under the disadvantages of holding its meetings, by permission, within the walls of another Literary Institution, and of having such confined limits for the temporary deposit of our Museum, as to render it necessary to suffer many fine specimens, particularly in the geological department, to remain, for their better preservation, in the packages which conveyed them to us :—can it then for a moment be doubted, that, when we shall assemble in apartments of our own, with a spacious lecture-room, and an elegant Museum, above forty yards in length, for the exhibition of our collection of the works of nature and of art, it will acquire fresh vigour, and act with increased energy?

Our Museum, to which many are now ready to make considerable and valuable additions, as soon as we shall be provided with sufficient accommodation to secure their donations from injury, and to exhibit them to advantage, must, in itself, operate with us as a powerful bond of union. I trust it will be our endeavour to cement that bond, by a continuance of the harmony and good feeling which have hitherto prevailed among us. Let us bring into friendly union whatever talents we individually possess, and apply them to the cultivation of those studies which it is the object of our Society to promote, and which it is the

interest of us all to encourage, whether we have recourse to them as a relaxation from the severer duties of life, or as the means of elevating us in the scale of society.

While the pursuit of these studies is pleasurable and instructive, their certain tendency is to develope and expand our intellectual faculties—to aid the cause of virtue—and to encrease our stock of happiness. As applicable to this subject, the eloquent and well known eulogy, pronounced by the Roman orator, comes so forcibly to my recollection, that I cannot refrain from borrowing his sublime language in conclusion of my address:—“ *Hæc studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis perfugium ac solatium præbent, delectant domi, non impediunt foris, pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur.*”

ADDENDA.

Page 21.—To the number of Mr. Thompson's original productions may be added, a Novel, published in one octavo volume, under the title of "The Florentines; or secret Memoirs of the noble Family de C * * * *."

Page 35.—In the list of Captains of a corps of Volunteers, raised at Hull during the Rebellion of 1745, are included the names of "T. Bridges, jun." and "I. Sill."—(*Tickell's History of Hull*, p. 611.)

Same page.—In the Gentleman's Diary for 1761, (p. 41) a question, answered in the succeeding one for 1762, (p. 32) was proposed by "Mr. Robert Waddington, mathematical instrument maker, in "Hull;" and, in "Martin's Miscellaneous Correspondence," (vol. 3, p. 54) is a calculation of a Lunar Eclipse, which was to happen on the 29th of May, 1760; and several "Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations, made at Hull," in 1759 and 1760, by Mr. Waddington, who is described in all of them as, "of Hull."

Page 40.—Previously to the publication, by the Church Missionary Society, of the "Sermons on the "Apocalyptic Churches, &c." an additional or third volume of "Practical Sermons," by Mr. Milner, (two volumes having been already printed in his works) was published in 1823, by the Rev. J. Fawcett, M. A.

These sermons were selected by the Editor, who had, in early life, been an usher, at the Grammar-School, in Hull, during the mastership of Mr. Milner, from the Author's MSS., bequeathed to him by the late Dean of Carlisle.

Page 41, note §.—Mr. Wrangham, at the time of taking his degree, was of Trinity-Hall.

Page 49.—To the works of Mr. Richardson, before enumerated, may be added one, published anonymously, under the following title—"The Christian's "Consolation in the hour of Domestic Distress. A "discourse, read to the author's family, soon after the "death of a beloved and most affectionate Wife, who "died in child-bed. By a Layman. London: printed "1793."—(*Monthly Rev.* vol. 13, p. 465; and *Analytical Rev.*, vol. 18, p. 511.)

Page 64.—Soon after Mr. Wilberforce published his Letter on the abolition of the Slave Trade, he printed "A Letter to the Gentlemen, Clergy, and "Freeholders of Yorkshire, occasioned by the late "Election for that county;" being his vindication against the charge of having secretly formed a coalition with Mr. Lascelles, at the contested Election in 1807; this pamphlet appears not to have been sold, but to have been distributed amongst the author's friends. Mr. Wilberforce was also the writer of an Introductory Essay to "Witherspoon's Treatises on Justification "and Regeneration," included in a series of Select Christian Authors, with introductory essays, published at Glasgow.

APPENDIX.

HULL LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

FIRST MEETING OF THE SESSION; Nov. 5, 1830.

CHARLES FROST, Esq., F. S. A., President, read an Introductory Address, on the Literature and Literary Characters of Hull.

On the motion of WILLIAM-HEY DIKES, Esq.—

Resolved unanimously,—That the thanks of this Meeting are due to Mr. FROST, for his excellent Address; and that he be requested to allow it to be transcribed, and deposited among the records of the Society.

Mr. FROST having signified his assent,

Resolved unanimously,—That, Mr. Frost having omitted his own name, in his enumeration of Hull Authors, the Rev. GEORGE LEE be requested to supply the deficiency,—and that Mr. LEE's *Notices* be attached to the official copy of the Address.

DEC. 17.—At a meeting of the Members this evening,—it having been stated, by Mr. DIKES, that numerous wishes had been expressed to see the President's Address in print—

Resolved unanimously—That Mr. FROST be requested to print his Address, for the purpose of circulation.

Mr. FROST said that, in compliance with the wish of the meeting, it should be printed.

JAN. 21, 1831.—Previously to the commencement of the regular business of the evening, Mr. LEE called the attention of the Society to the foregoing Resolutions, with a view to ascertain the proper proceeding upon them, in respect to the duty entrusted to himself. He was prepared to submit his NOTICES to the consideration of the Meeting. The question was, if the Society approved of them, how they were to be disposed of, under the Resolution of the 17th December?

Resolved unanimously—That Mr. FROST be requested to allow them to be printed as an APPENDIX to his Address.

APPENDIX.

NOTICES.

IN the year 1815, Mr. Frost appeared in public print as the author of a pamphlet, entitled "Considerations on the propriety of making a remuneration to Witnesses in civil actions, for loss of time, and of allowing the same on the taxation of costs, as between party and party; with some observations on the present system of taxing costs." The design of this publication was to obtain—(proper remuneration to witnesses in civil actions, for their loss of time, being essential to the ends of justice)—from the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, a rule, by which so desirable an object might be secured. It was followed by a memorial from the Yorkshire Law Society to the Court, entreating for such a rule, but without effect. There is reason, however, to believe, that, in the system of taxing costs by the Masters, with one of whom Mr. Frost had a long correspondence on the subject, it had a beneficial effect. It produced much discussion in the legal profession, by which it was highly appreciated, especially by the solicitors, who, at that time, saw, and had just reason to complain on behalf

of their clients, of difficulties and losses in the remuneration of witnesses. It is forcibly written, and abounds in facts, strongly illustrative of the evil complained of.*

In 1820, Mr. Frost came again before the public, in a letter to Thomas Thompson, Esq., "on the propriety of equalizing "the Poor Rates at Hull, by assessing the shipping, belonging to the port, to the relief of the Poor." This is an ably argued production, on a subject highly interesting to the town. It proves that the increase of the shipping of the port, and especially the shipping employed in the Fisheries, has materially affected the amount of the poor rate; and that it ought to be assessed proportionably with other pro-

* Mr. Frost's pamphlet furnished to the writer of an able article in the Law Magazine, for January, 1831, on Lord Brougham's Local Court Bill, an opportunity of amusing his readers with a legal *Jeu d'Esprit* in a note, (p. 13) from which the following is an extract:—

"In the Pamphleteer, of 1816, there is a sensible Pamphlet on the remuneration of witnesses, by Mr. Charles Frost, attorney at law. When Mr. Frost wrote, it was a moot point whether witnesses in general were entitled to an allowance for loss of time; and he seems to think that they were; quoting (among others) the case of Troilus and Cressida, reported by Shakspeare, to prove that loss of time stood upon the same footing with travel and expense:

'Deliver Helen, and all *damage* else,
As honour, *loss of time, travel, expense*,
Wounds, friends, and what else dear that is consumed,
In hot digestion of this cormorant war,
Shall be struck (i. e. taxed) off.'

With all due deference, however, to Mr. F.'s better judgment, we think it most probable that Menelaus proceeded by *habeas corpus*, in which no such questions could arise; though, to be sure, he might have brought *detinue*, beginning with *summons* and *distress infinite*, or *trover*, with *capias* and *attachment*; a presumption deriving plausibility from the circumstance, that Priam was eventually held liable to *execution* at his suit."

perty, for the maintenance of the poor. It specifies, from the result of decisions in the King's Bench and at the Quarter Sessions, the difficulty of making and enforcing the assessments on such property for that purpose ;—states several unsuccessful attempts to bring shipping within the range of the rate,—and recommends, as the only means of remedying the defect, a legislative enactment, with peculiar provisions. It created considerable sensation, which gradually died away, the pauper authorities encountering, as they thought, insurmountable difficulties in preparing the provisions of a bill to meet the emergency, and experiencing much opposition and opprobrium from the shipowners.

In 1827, Mr. Frost published a quarto volume, entitled “NOTICES relative to the Early History of the Town and Port of Hull ; compiled from original Records, and unpublished MSS., and illustrated with Engravings, Etchings, and Vignettes ;” a work of deep research, which has thrown new light on the origin of the town, and obtained for the author flattering eulogiums from the most celebrated antiquaries in the kingdom, and the most eminent literary periodicals of the day.* It is a compilation from

* In the Retrospective Review, for December, 1827, (p. 203,) there is a long article, written by the well-known antiquary, Nicholas-Harris Nicolas, Esq., on the work in question. That writer says,—“ No other complaint can with justice be made, than that Mr. Frost should have limited his ambition to the humble office of assistant to the future historian.”—“ We sincerely hope that he will resume a task for which he has shown himself to possess every requisite ; and that he will, by writing a general History of Hull to the present time, soon possess new claims to the esteem of his townsmen.”

interesting antient documents,—obtained from various sources, at great trouble and expense,—and incontestably proves that, long previous to the visit of Edward the First to Cottingham, in 1296, the ground on which Hull stands was the site of a populous and improving town called Wic or Wyke. Mr. Frost has collected his materials from monastic MSS. and other Records, deposited in the British Museum, in public Libraries, in the Tower, in the Chapter-House and Augmentation Office, in the Bodleian Library, in the Registries of the Archbishop and Dean and Chapter of York, among the Archives of the Corporation of Hull, and in the Library of Sir Thomas Aston Clifford-Constable, at Burton Constable. Extracts from the earliest of these, sought out with indefatigable industry, and carefully made, demonstrably prove Mr. Frost's position as to the existence and considerable extent of the town of Hull, antecedent to the time of Edward, its reputed founder. The mistake of our early and later antiquarian historians, Leland, Camden, &c., in making that Sovereign the founder, he reasonably ascribes to the favour in which that Monarch was held, in consequence of the privileges he had bestowed on the town, and to the designation being then given to it of Kingston, or King's Town. They adopted the popular opinion, which was in a great measure confirmed by the records to which they had access. Mr. Frost's professional engagements imposed upon him the duty of most accurate research; and, in his pursuit of information on a great Tithe Question, he fell upon stores which, by his predecessors, were not known to be in

existence. The result of his investigation has already been mentioned. His book is adorned with several exquisite engravings, consisting of plans of Hull in former times, and other antique relics. It is written in a gentlemanly and polished style; and the fact, he undertakes to substantiate, is so clearly elucidated, as to set at defiance all endeavours at refutation. There cannot even be a doubt, that more than a century before Edward's time, Hull was a considerable port, inferior in wealth and substance only to London, Boston, Southampton, Lincoln, and Lynn. Even so early as the beginning of the 13th century, it was an entrepot, as at present, for the foreign wines with which this country was supplied, and also for wool, great quantities of which were thence smuggled out of the kingdom, through the instrumentality of foreign merchants. Mr. Frost found in the Pipe Roll, of the 6th John, 1206, an entry of a charge in the Sheriff's account, made under the authority of the King's writ, of 14s. 11d., for the expenses of carrying the King's wines from *Hull* to York, to which city other documents prove it to have been superior, at that time, as a place of trade. In the same roll, there is a *Compotus*, in which William De Wroteham and his companions accounted for the duty called *Quindena* or *Quinzime*, received between the 20th July, 4th John, 1203, and the 30th Nov. 6th John, 1205, amounting to £4,958. 7s. 3½d., out of which £344. 14s. 4½d. were paid by Hull. It was at that time called Hull, from being situated on the banks of the river of that name. When Edward visited it, *Wic* or

Wike-upon-Hull was its designation; after his visit, it became Kingston-upon-Hull. It has since, in common parlance, reverted back to its antient name of Hull.

These Notices, being of a literary character, may be appropriately concluded by mentioning, that Mr. Frost had the honor, in two successive years, (1828 and 1829,) of filling the situation of President of the Hull Subscription Library.



